See that your Fire Insurance is renewed in your own Company. You pay less for protection and keep what you pay at home.
LACOMBE FARMERS' MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. JOHN McKENTY, Manager.

FOR SALE
Herrington's Barred Plymouth Rocks; Bred to lay. Line bred for Fourteen years.
EGGS—$1.00 per Setting.
Dr. J. B. Harrington V.S.

COAL! COAL!!
$5.00 Per Ton Delivered.
H. A. DAY.
Day's Coal is the Best

The Western Globe.

JOHN McNAB, Lacombe Blacksmith-Horseshoer.

FLOUR FOR SALE—Good flour, $4.50 per sack.
H. A. DAY.
Day's Coal is the Best

Never Is Late to Mend
Owing to the present high price of Harness Goods a great many people have been forcsighted enough to get their Harness oiled and repaired at The Lacombe Harness Store.
Does that mean you?
H. L. Brown

VOL. XI. CHARLES B. HALPIN, Editor and Manager. Publisher. LACOMBE, ALBERTA, WEDNESDAY, APRIL, 25, 1917. ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR

IMPLEMENTS

The name McCormick on your Farm Implements insures you dependability, long life, the best repair service, and consequently the best value.

McCormick Drills
Oliver Gang Plows
Mogul Tractors

Harrow Carts, Drag Harrows, Lever Harrows, Disc Harrows, Cultivators and Weber Wagons.

Our Show Room is on Glass St., and we want you to call and see the

Best Grain Pickler on the Market

Morrison & Johnston, Limited
Ford Autos Implements McLaughlin Buggies

The Merchants Bank of Canada

CONSERVE THE LIVE STOCK OF OUR DISTRICT
FINISH THE FEEDERS IN LACOMBE
KEEP THE HEIFERS AT HOME

Total Assets One Hundred Millions
An Office of the Bank is Also Established at Rimbey



Can he Beat it?
He Cant-Can You?

WHAT?—Why the Price, Grade and Service we offer. If you can we want to know about it.

We do not deal in Lumber alone—We deal in Service and confidence. Confident we will please you.

ATLAS LUMBER CO., LIMITED
O. W. THORNE, Local Manager

Smut Destroyer

If you don't want to sacrifice your crops to the ravages of smut, then be sure to treat all seeds with

OUR FORMALDEHYDE

We sell only the highest grade, and guarantee it to be fresh and of full strength. If properly used it will kill all germs. The cost is but slight when you consider the amount of protection which it provides.

Price 25c. per lb.

POISON THE GOPHER

Don't forget to get after the Gopher early. You will get better results from poison when put out early than if you put it off until later. We sell only the poisons that have proved reliable.

The McDermid Drug Co., Ltd.
D. A. Lothian, - - Manager

THE LEADING HARNESS SHOP

One of the Largest and Best Stocks of Harness, Harness Parts, and Saddles, in Alberta.
Prices Right—Call and Inspect Before Buying.
Stock Food, Tonics, Louse Killer, Chicken Spice, in all reliable marks.
P.S.—Bring your Harness in and have it repaired and oiled before the rush.

W. L. ELLIOTT
Nanton Street Lacombe

A Towell Special Just for Saturday—Large size and of good quality; pure white. Regular 40c. Sat., 27½c. pair. Only 24 pairs to sell.

McLEOD'S

A Millinery Special for This Week—15 Trimmed Hats selected for this Sale. Regular $6.00 quality for $4.90.

MEN

New Spring Clothes are here in abundance—plenty of variety to choose from, and at moderate prices.

$25.00 Navy Serge Suits of excellent quality. They are tailored on the most favored lines and built to retain their shape. They come in sizes from 36 to 42

Men's and Boy's Felt Hats—You don't have to take any old shape when you come here here for your hat. Your own particular style is what we will sell you. All the new blocks and shades are in our stock.

Men's Shoes for all Occasions—and without doubt the finest stock we have ever shown.

Men's strong shoes of tough, stout leather, tanned to retain its soft finish, with best of sole leather and built to stand all sorts of rough wear, sizes up to 12.

Priced at $4.00 $4.50 and $5.00

WOMEN'S SERGE SUITS
That Show the New Style Features.....From **$15.00** up.
And every suit has satisfaction and style combined.



At **$29.00**—A suit of all wool Serge in African Brown. The coat is made with yoke and box pleated back and front with belt all around; the large collar is trimmed with buttons, and cuffs are finished with tabs. A box-pleated skirt to match this coat, makes this a most attractive suit. Size 36. Over forty other styles.

Women's Wool Velour Coats—Imported models received this week. In Mexican Gold, Rhubarb, and China Blue. These are New York's latest productions, and should be appreciated by women who know.

Prices $30.00 and $35.00

Misses' Sport Coats **$9.90**—Made with Raglan sleeves, loose, full back, with belt and wide convertible collar—made of white with large broken check. Sizes 16, 18, and 20 years.

GROCERIES

We are receiving fresh supplies twice a week of Strawberries, Rhubarb, Cucumbers, Celery, Lettuce, Bananas.

Grape Fruit, 3 for 25c. Oranges, dozen 25c. Fancy Quality Apples

Women's Fine Kid Shoes are recognized by good dressers as the correct spring footwear. Our best quality Empress Kid Shoes are made in the popular high top 8in. style, the Kid Stock is of finest finish and fits like a glove.



They are correct in every detail and represent the limit of good value at $7.50



The Gossard Brassiere Will Fit You Best

The Gossard Brassiere hides the ugly Corset ridge, makes fine blouses fit better, gives the feeling of being well dressed. We sell them. Prices at 75c. $1.25 and up.

Women's Fine Quality Kid Gloves 1.75
We are most fortunate in having a complete stock of gloves at a time when it is next to impossible to procure extra stocks. At $1.75 they are particularly good value in fine White Kid, Black Swede and Black Tan and Brown Kid.

White Wash Kid Gloves
Special at $1.25
Chamois Skin Gloves in Natural Shade
Price $1.50

CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO

A BRIGHT TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY — 10 CENTS PER PLUG

Engines of Destruction

Inventors' Devilish Devices are Factors in Winning Battles

War has always been, and is now more than ever, a matter of skill and science, of ingenuity and invention, as well as brawn, muscle, and brute force. In every age men have enlisted the aid of the most cunning devices known to them to assist in the task of overcoming their adversaries. And as the sphere of knowledge widened, and the grasp of arts and sciences grew firmer, the most brilliant brains in science and invention were called to the assistance of the men of war.

While this was never more true than it is of the warfare of today, which is largely a contest of terrible and scientific instruments of destruction, still, some of the devices in use at the present time, such as poison gas and liquid fire, as employed by the Germans, are by no means novel. Battles were won by their original inventors many centuries ago. Asphyxiating gases, for example, were used in ancient times by both Chinese and Greeks. In resorting to the inhuman use of jets of flaming liquid in their attacks the Germans have had recourse to a form of warfare which was not unknown in more savage times. It was employed at the siege of Constantinople when the Turks first gained a foothold in Europe. According to Gibbon: "In the two sieges the deliverance of Constantinople may be chiefly ascribed to the novelty, the terrors, and the real efficacy of the Greek fire." After describing how it was made he goes on: "This was either poured from the ramparts in large boilers, or blown through long tubes of copper that seemed to vomit a stream of liquid fire."

One of the most valuable aids to victory in battle is the element of surprise, whether it is due to the novelty of a weapon or engine of war or to the superior efficiency given to an existing weapon by some new invention or improvement. By such means the fate and course of a battle, and even of the whole campagin, has been decided. It is generally admitted that the so-called needle-gun of the Germans, which was adopted by the Russian general Manteuffel, was the most effective in the war against Denmark (1884), and was largely responsible for the winning of the Prussian campaign against the Austrians in 1866.

One of the many factors which have helped to revolutionize modern warfare is undoubtedly smokeless powder. This invention certainly gave the advantage to the first powers to use it, notably in the Soudan and Korean campaigns. The absence of smoke is, however, sometimes found to be a handicap, usually by the weaker or less enterprising force. This aspect of a modern battle is particularly noticeable at sea, and so embarrassing does the beaten or weaker side find the absence of cover and concealment, formerly provided by the smoke of the guns, that, as in the case of the German fleet in the battle of Jutland, they take refuge behind a smoke screen created by their own or their accompanying destroyers' furnaces.

Quite as important a part has been played in the shaping of modern warfare by the invention and evolution of the Maxim and other machine guns, such as the Lewis and Stokes guns, which have come into prominence. It is hardly too much to say that these terribly mechanical mankillers, with their deadly stream of bullets, which mow men down in swathes like ripe corn, have not only won battles, but have vitally affected the whole conception and development of the dreadful science of war, and are mainly responsible for the reversions to trench or siege warfare on an unprecedentedly vast scale.

In pursuance of the policy of ruthlessness in war the Germans place no restrictions on the invention or use of the most diabolical death-dealing devices, most of which, including asphyxiating gas, liquid fire, and poison and tear shells, are in direct defiance of The Hague convention, to which Germany was a signatory. The thrill of horror and indignation which ran round the civilized world when this inhuman device of poison gas was, for the first time in modern warfare, utilized by the Germans in the second battle of Ypres, 1915, will not readily be forgotten. Overwhelmed by the poisonous fumes the French had to retire, and hundreds of our brave "Tommies" were "gassed" and had to go to hospital. In the worst cases the faces, arms, and hands were of a grey-black color, and with mouths open and lead-glazed eyes the poor victims sat swaying and gasping for breath. During the many of the attacks on the Ypres salient the Germans made extensive use of gas, but after the initial surprise with little success.

The horror of the poison gas clouds had hardly died away when the enemy sprang another devilish surprise on a shocked world in the form of liquid fire. There appear to be two methods of employing this terrible device. One is to spray petrol or petroleum by means of compressed air, and the other is the projection of a fluid, said to be like pitch. In either case after spraying a trench, and incidentally its occupants, with its inflammable liquid, the Huns throw incendiary bombs which set everything ablaze. "The Germans," wrote a British officer, describing such an episode, "profiting by the confusion, approached and threw lighted torches, which increased the blaze. No one could escape the torrent of fire, and the position became untenable. With their clothes streaming with blazing petrol the men were forced to abandon the trench." A French officer, describing the gallant stand of his men, said: "These poor fellows, who had become human torches, kept on firing until they could no longer hold their rifles."

One of the greatest surprises of the European war was the introduction of the "Tanks" as an active element of the British army in the battle of the Somme. These heavily armed and armored motor tractors, officially known as His Majesty's land ships, created something akin to panic among the enemy on their first appearance. And no wonder! Anything more ungainly or uncanny can hardly be conceived. Imagine an iron tank without wheels creeping along on its stomach, as it were, and crawling over and demolishing houses, trees and walls in its path. The tanks are simply armored motor tractors fitted with quick-firing and machine-guns, but apparently without wheels. Taking the place of these are two pedrails of caterpillar tractors; that is, endless and flexible toothed steel belts, which run round wheels and grip the ground as they pass along. The space between the two big wheels has smaller wheels within it, with spring attachment which allows them to rise and fall according to the contours of the ground. While the enemy has got over the first surprise due to the introduction of the "Tanks" there is no doubt that they helped to win the battle, and mark the beginning of the evolution of a new phase of warfare, that of movable land forts or "dreadnoughts."

The general of the modern army owes a great deal to the inventor, to whose ingenuity is due the fact that modern warfare is so largely mechanical, though, as always, the human factor is the ultimate deciding factor in the shock of battle. The titanic conflicts of the European war, which raged for scores or perhaps hundreds of miles, and for days and weeks and even months on end, were only rendered possible by the inventor of the petrol engine. To mention only two instances of the indispensability of petrol, the provisioning and munitioning of the devoted defenders of Verdun against the terrible massed German onslaught in February, 1916, was only rendered possible, in the absence of light railways, by the organization of a wonderful system of motor transport running night and day, and in the great battle of the Somme the irresistible advance of the allies was largely due to the excellence and superiority over the enemy of the air service, which again was only made feasible by the invention of the petrol engine.

As for the future developments of warlike methods it is difficult to prognosticate. At least two present tendencies may be noted. First, its increasing deadliness and destructiveness, what with the increasing range, rapidity, and precision of rifles machine-guns and cannon, and the increasing destructiveness of high-explosive shells and bombs, war promises to become a thing almost too horrible to contemplate, and too destructive for human nerves to stand, even in sheltered positions. But there is another factor, and that is the increasing invisibility of modern battle. At sea submarines with barely visible periscopes will fire wirelessly-controlled torpedoes at almost invisible warships, which, cunningly painted to merge in sea and sky, will retaliate with noiseless automatic guns. On the shore there will be immensely powerful electro-magnets calculated to have an irresistible attraction of enemy submarines. While on land there may be travelling forts or dreadnoughts armed to the teeth, still rolling forward into the enemy's country and crushing everything before them. Or, on the other hand, we may have the present subterranean methods of fighting extended and developed. Possibly new horrors will be added in the way of concealed automatic guns, high-tension electrified barbed wire entanglements, poison gas zones and even subterranean torpedoes which will worm their way under an enemy position, are conceivable.

But the brain reels at the possibilities in the way of mechanical annihilation. Lest it be thought that the world's best brains and skill are prostituted to merely destructive uses, let us glance at the credit side of science in war. Science may destroy life, but it can also save and heal it when injured or threatened. The work of surgeons in healing wounds and mending shattered frames; of physicians, bacteriologists and the various specialists and sanitary corps who have combated or prevented epidemics of typhoid, cholera, dysentery, tetanus and the other scourges of armies in the field which used to account for more deaths than the enemy; for this is the work of scientists and inventors, who help to win battles against death and disease as glorious as any won by men at arms.

When Your Eyes Need Care

Use Murine Eye Medicine. No Smarting—Feels Fine—Acts Quickly. Try it for Red, Weak, Sore Eyes and Granulated Eyelids. Murine is compounded by our Oculists—not a "Patent Medicine"—but used in successful Physicians' Practice for many years. Now dedicated to the Public and sold by Druggists at 50c per Bottle. Murine Eye Salve in Aseptic Tubes, 25c and 50c. Write for book of the Eye Free. Murine Eye Remedy Company, Chicago. Adv.

W. N. U. 1152

The Mud Walk

Difference in the Marching Style of the British and the Teuton

Edward Good, of the 49th Albertas, makes a point in one of his letters of the difference in the marching style of the British and the Teuton. "The goose-step in actual warfare," he declares, "is a failure. The British officer proceeds on the principle, in this war, that everything we have to do deserves the utmost possible practice. The very pace with which you walk and the pace that you adopt to get to an enemy trench, are all matters of first importance to a soldier who has to rely upon his own nerve and initiative when he gets face to face with his enemy. Suppose, there is only a distance of 200 yards between our trench and a dug-out, it stands to reason that a soldier must husband his strength, if at all possible, for the direct attack upon men. It is true that thousands of men find their reserve strength at the crucial moment to be most wonderful. On the whole, however, an easy trot across the crater-made fields is by far the best. The German soldiers, when they have essayed a rush, make a pitiful splash in the mud, all on account of their wretched over-specialized system of training."

20,000,000 Casualties

A German who became a millionaire from making war profits has founded a Frankfort institute for the study of the consequences of war, and is now publishing a monthly journal in the German and English language. In the last issue the total losses of men in killed, wounded and sick in all theatres of war is estimated at about 20,000,000.

Neighbor—I hear you have a baby over at your house.

Jones—Yes. Who told you?

Neighbor—The baby.

"Bluffem poses as a hustler, doesn't he?"

"Well, yes; he's always energetic in reaching a conclusion that something ought to be done."

Romance of Alfalfa

One of the Romances of Agriculture Is the Story of Alfalfa

The story of alfalfa is one of the romances of agriculture. Five hundred years before Christ the plant was recognized in Persia, but it was not until a little over half a century ago that it first became generally known in North America.

In the interval between these periods the history of alfalfa is interwoven with the rise and fall of Empires and the movements of armed hosts. Alfalfa furnished fodder for the war horses of the Persians when Greece was invaded by the latter. Carried to Northern Africa, possibly by one of the followers of the Queen of Sheba, it was later taken to Italy and still later the Moors left it in Spain as the one really beneficent legacy of the Arab conquest. When the Spaniards themselves became conquerors, in turn they took the plant with them to Mexico in North America and Chile in South America, and from Mexico it has spread, via California, all over the western and middle western States, and from Chile it has crossed the Andes to feed the herds of Argentina.

To the Arabs we owe the origin of the name by which the plant is best known. To them it was alfacfaca, "the best fodder." To Italy we owe the plant's other name, lucerne.

While the Spaniards are chiefly responsible for the introduction of alfalfa into the warmer States of the neighboring Union, the growing of the crop in Canada and the northern States appears to have been made possible by the introduction of seed from Germany. Alfalfa was first taken to Germany by the Spaniards, and in time it became hardened by its environment. From Germany Wendelin Grimm in 1857 brought a 20-pound package of this hardy seed to America, and from that 20-pound packet most of the alfalfa grown in Minnesota, the Dakotas and Montana originated. About the same time another German brought to the Niagara district other hardy seed, and from this has sprung the Ontario variegated of today, a variety which has given as satisfactory results in Ontario as Grimm has given in Minnesota.

"But what a story! From Persia to Greece, from northern Africa to Spain, from Spain to Germany on one side and Mexico on the other, and then from Germany to Ontario and Minnesota.

Germans in Russia

By a Russian Official in the New York Outlook

Before the beginning of the war there was undoubtedly a very great German influence in Russia, and this influence had been prepared not only in court circles, but all over Russia. It was a regular organization, as has now been found out—much like the German propaganda in your country.

As a result of this widespread propaganda before the war, when the war broke out there were various other centres in Russia already prepared to sympathize with Germany. As far back as the time of Catherine the Great there had been a large influx from Germany into Russia, making communities of Russian subjects and Russian citizens who were even more pro-German than the Germans themselves in East Prussia. Although they were Russian citizens, they were, even up to the outbreak of the war, called colonists, and their language and customs were German. It was from that source that the greatest pressure came to make a separate peace. Moreover, the German spy system was highly organized throughout Russia.

The Germans had foreseen everything, prepared everything, to get Russia to sign a separate peace, but one thing they had forgotten. They had forgotten history. As long as Germany was fighting on German or Polish soil Russian national feeling was not thoroughly aroused, but the moment Germany put her foot on Russian soil, then the Russian people rose unitedly.

An Anti-Climax

"If any man here," shouted the temperance lecturer, "can name an honest business that has been helped by the saloon I will spend the rest of my life working for the liquor people."

A man in the audience arose.

"I consider my business honest," he said, "and it has been helped by the saloon."

"What is your business?" yelled the orator.

"I am an undertaker."



In every home Sloan's Liniment has earned its place in the medicine chest as a relief from pains and aches.

Quickly *penetrates without rubbing* and soothes the soreness.

Cleaner and more effective than mussy plasters or ointments, it does not stain the skin.

For rheumatism, neuralgia, gout, lumbago, sprains and strains use Sloan's Liniment. At all druggists, 25c. 50c. $1.00.

Sloan's Liniment

KILLS PAIN

Burial for Soldiers

Single Graves for Canadians Who Die in Great Britain

The motherland is providing for the burial in single graves of all her overseas sons who die in Great Britain. The land required is being acquired, and it will be held in perpetuity at the cost of the imperial army funds. All possible care will be taken of the graves. All expenses of burial and of the future care of these silent witnesses to teh loyalty, heroism and devotion of the empire's sons who die from wounds or sickness in the motherland will be borne by the people of Great Britain.

In a dispatch from London received by the Canadian government announcing the above it is stated that the British government is confident that it will be the unanimous wish of every one in the United Kingdom that the British people should be privileged to undertake this charge and ensure in this way that the last resting places of the Dominion soldiers be not unworthy of their services of the cause for which they have given their lives.

Counter Check Or Sales Books

Mr. Merchant:—

If you are not already using our Counter Check or Sales Books we would respectfully solicit your next order. Years of experience in the manufacture of this line enable us to give you a book as nearly perfect as it is possible to be made in these difficult times.

All classes and grades of paper are now from 100 to 400 per cent. higher than they were two years ago. Carbon papers, waxes for coated books, labor, in fact everything that goes into the cost of counter check or sales books are very high in price. Notwithstanding these facts, our modern and well equipped plant for this particular work enables us to still keep our prices reasonably low. Before placing your next order write us for samples and prices, or consult the proprietor of this paper.

We make a specialty of Carbon Back or Coated Books, also O.K. Special Triplicate books. On these, and our regular duplicate and triplicate separate Carbon Leaf Books, we number among our customers the largest and best commercial houses from coast to coast. No order is too large or too small to be looked after carefully.

We have connections with the largest paper mill in Canada, ensuring an ample supply of the best grade paper used in counter check books. You are therefore assured of an extra grade of praper, prompt service and shipments.

Waxed Papers and Sanitary Wrappers

We also manufacture Waxed Bread and Meat Wrappers, plain and printed; Confectionery Wrappers, Pure Food Waxed Paper Rolls for Home Use, Fruit Wrappers, etc.

Write for samples of our G. & B. Waxed Papers used as a Meat Wrapper. It is both grease and moisture proof, and the lowest priced article on the market for this purpose.

Genuine Vegetable Parchment for Butter Wrappers

We are large importers of this particular brand of paper. Our prices on 8x11 size in 100M quantities and upwards, are very low, considering the present high price of this paper. We can supply any quantity printed "Choice Dairy Butter" from stock.

Our machinery and equipment for Waxing and Printing is the most modern and complete in Canada and ensures you first-class goods and prompt service.

APPLEFORD COUNTER CHECK BOOK COMPANY, LTD.
Hamilton, Canada.
Offices: Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver.

National Control Of Resources

Government Control of the National Sources of Wealth Is Necessary

The experience of the Great War teaches as its clearest lesson that national efficiency in peace, no less than in war, depends directly on the wise common control of the natural resources, which are the basis upon which all human welfare necessarily rests. The nations of Europe are turning with one consent to the control of their supplies of coal, iron, copper, timber, oil, and water-power by all the people through their government for the common defense and for the common good. Our natural resources must be retained in national control. We see now, more clearly than ever, that natural resources are the foundations of national efficiency and defense. The Great War has proved definitely that coal, oil, timber, and other resources are as important in modern warfare as men and arms. Water-power in particular ought to be kept in the public hands, because it is a vital necessity in the production of nitrates and without nitrates high explosives cannot be made.

In addition, we know that if there is "an ecomonic war after the war," the national control of natural resources will be a fundamental essential to this nation. Government control of the natural sources of wealth is necessary if our nation is to be industrially efficient, if it is to be prepared either for war or for peace. There is a broad patriotic task just ahead of us—Gifford Pinchot, President of National Conservation Association of United States.

It is estimated that the consumption of lumber for the making of phonograph and other talking machine cabinets in 1916 was 75,600,000 square feet of manufactured hardwood lumber and 50,000,000 square feet of veneer.

"My wife is like George Washington; I don't believe she could tell a lie to save her life."

"You're lucky! Mine can tell a lie the minute I get it out of my mouth."

Caring for the Wounded

"A Cup of Tea" on the Battlefield Work of Good Samaritan

"Mine was a head-wound, and I was able to walk in a fashion, for at first I was quite conscious though rather shaken," writes a wounded soldier. When every trench has its complement of victims, livid with ghastly wounds, "walking wounded" is a very comprehensive term.

"My own people brought me down to the dressing-station, where the horse ambulances were waiting. But there the doctors implored me, if I could manage to struggle along on foot, to make my own way to the clearing station. They pointed to the waiting ambulance already full up with unconscious men on stretchers, to the long lines of stretchers on the ground surrounding them.

"So I started to hobble on alone. Suddenly I found another officer beside me, a second lieutenant like myself. How he got there or where he came from I do not know, but he had been shot through the leg and found walking very painful. So we joined forces, and, putting arms around one another's neck, hopped along like a pair in a three-legged race. Then, from a shell-hole on that corpse-strewn Ginchy slope, I heard a loud "Pst!"

"A battered old sapper was beckoning to us. I can see him now, with his wrinkled old face and his dirty cap and his grizzled hair, leaning out of his shell-hole, with the smoke of a little fire wreathed about him.

"Would you like a drop o' nice hot tea, sir?" he said. Would we? The next moment we were sitting on the edge of the shell-hole drinking hot tea out of mess tins. I must have drunk a pint of it—it was the best drink I had ever had.

"I had no cigarettes to offer the good Samaritan, but the old boy smoked a pipe, and his eyes gleamed as I emptied a pouchful of my best tobacco into his grimy hand. Then I left him at his work of mercy, a valiant figure, annoymous, humble, whom I shall never forget.

"I resumed my pilgrimage alone, for the other officer had vanished—how and where I do not know now—a wounded man forgets so much. But a hundred yards further on, when I was feeling very near the limit of my endurance, I fell in with a mess waiter of my own battalion, who forthwith took charge of me with the solicitude of a mother.

"He put his arm around my waist and supported me to a shell-hole where the mess things were, including whiskey and Perrier; he chatted brightly about a thousand inconsequential things to keep my spirits up, and it was he who stopped the gunner's water-cart and asked the driver to give me a lift. He made a seat of sandbags on the shaft and lifted me into it himself, bidding me "Good luck!" as we jogged away. Him I shall never see to thank more coherently than I could then, for a shell killed him that same night—a gentle, kindly man.

"Next on my list comes the gunner who drove that watercart . . he kept the horse at a walking pace to save my aching head, and he drove a good five miles out of his way to drop me at a clearing station. No walking wounded case who claimed a lift from that driver appealed in vain, until there was not a vacant space left on tank or limber. I often think I should like to meet that man again.

"At the casualty clearing station there was a boy doctor with glasses, who changed my bandage and gave me a soft chair and hot soup and all the cigarettes in his case, and was charmingly affable, though he had been working for twelve hours without intermission. He told me his name and hospital, and I have forgotten both . . . but I have a mental photograph of his cheery face and great goggles, and some day, perhaps, we shall meet in London, and then the entertainment will be "on me."

"After that impressions grow hazy, and faces and names and surroundings all fade away. But there was a strapping young Grenadier private who took charge of me when my senses were failing, and I can remember his arm about my waist as he led me gently into some kind of field ambulance where there was a very shadowy R.A.M.C. orderly with a very pronounced Dublin accent . . . but I shall never forget their personalities, soothing and kindly and disinterested. No doubt if their hour, or the hour of any other of these good Samaritans in this narrative, comes in this war, what they did to a humble second lieutenant will be remembered. May to them be done even as they did!"

No Sympathy

The Central Empires have finally cut themselves off from the sympathy if not from the official comity, of every civilized people under heaven. Mankind averts its face from Germany and her wretched accomplices; and their groaning populations, sunk in such misery as no European community has known within living recollection, are now to feel that in all the world they have no friend remaining, no powerful peacemaker to whom they can appeal, no quarter to which they can look for sympathy and help in the task of living down, when the conflict ends, the frightful record of their directors of policy and warfare.—London Daily Telegraph.

RHEUMATISM CONQUERED

"I have been for the last two years a cripple with Muscular and Inflammatory Rheumatism. I tried almost everything known to medical science to relieve me of the intense pain and inflammation. I sought change of climate in Kentucky and other Southern points without relief. Your manager in this city recommended GIN PILLS and I have since taken eight boxes and am now cured. I consider

GinPills FOR THE KIDNEYS

the conqueror of Rheumatism and Kidney Diseases.
G. D. Reid."

All druggists sell Gin Pills at 50c. a box, or 6 boxes for $2.50. Sample free if you write to NATIONAL DRUG & CHEMICAL CO. OF CANADA, LIMITED Toronto, Ont. 79

Money Spent By Tourists

C. P. R. Formulating Plans to Induce Tourists to Visit Western Canada

According to figures compiled by Canadian Pacific Railway officials, 10 per cent. of the money spent by tourof the various boards of trade in Western Canada wil co-operate with the railway officials to bring this additional revenue to the west. Plans to induce American tourists to visit the various tourists resorts in Canada are now nearing completion. Board of trade members will distribute literature, which is now being prepared, relating to their respective cities at all Canadian pleasure resorts.

All tourists travelling through Western Canada will be taken over lines which go through the most attractive districts. An effort will be made to impress upon the tourists the advantages Western Canada offers to settlers. The officials hope to induce tourists to urge their friends ists in Europe would amount to $500,000,000, a sum equal to the value of the Canadian wheat crop in 1916. This money spent annually in the west would develop a record era of prosperity, officials assert. Officers at home to visit Western Canada and see for themselves the opportunities that await settlers. C. E. McPherson, assistant traffic manager of western lines of the Canadian Pacific Railway has returned from a trip to California, where 10,000 American tourists are spending the winter and early spring. Many of these tourists will return to their homes in Chicago, New York, Detroit, Boston and other eastern cities over the Canadian Pacific through Western Canada, Mr. McPherson asserted.

Passenger officials are receiving many inquiries from American tourists regarding traffic accommodations to Alaska, where extra efforts are being made this year to attract tourists who before the war visited Europe.

These visitors will pass through the grain districts of Western Canada and the Canadian Pacific Rockies.

The unusually interesting attractions at Skagway, Alaska, 1,000 miles from Vancouver, and the health-producing climate at Atlin, one of the greatest summer health resorts in the world, are making a strong appeal to tourists.

PERSONALS.

Well-known Women.



Chatham, Ont.—"I was sick for about four years. Got very weak, could not eat to amount to anything. I got very thin and had no strength at all. I was very much discouraged at times—thought I was never going to get better. I could not walk a block without feeling all tired-out. I took different medicines but did not get the help I needed. A friend of mine advised me to try Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. I began to take it with the 'Pleasant Pellets' and by the time I had taken two bottles I was well on the road to recovery, and in six months I was entirely well. My appetite came back and I gained in flesh. Now I am as strong and healthy as any one could wish to be. I owe it all to Dr. Pierce's medicines and I am glad of the opportunity to give testimony in their favor; they have done wonders for me."—Miss Thelma Parker, 141 E. King St.

Chatham, Ont.—"I have taken Dr. Pierce's medicine with good results. I was weak and run down, lost my appetite and got very thin. I took 'Favorite Prescription' and 'Pleasant Pellets' and these two medicines built me up in a very short space of time so that I felt as well as ever. I found them to be all that is recommended of them; *they are good.*"—Mrs. Wm. Weese, Cor. Taylor & Grand Ave., E., Chatham, Ont.

Every woman who has backache, headache, low spirits, sleepless nights, owes it to herself to speedily overcome the trouble before a breakdown causes prostration.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a non-alcoholic remedy that any ailing woman can safely take because it is prepared from roots and herbs with pure glycerine, containing tonic properties.

Employment in Forestry

Opportunity to Provide for Many Returned Soldiers

In solving the problem of providing suitable employment for returned soldiers, the possibilities in forestry and fire protection work should not be overlooked. For many of these men, such work would be highly attractive. In carrying out a plan for the establishment of vocational schools for the training of returned soldiers, provisions should be made in some way for special courses of instruction in forestry work. Such courses should be of the most practical character, calculated to make the services of the men of great value to Dominion and provincial forestry and fire-protective organizations, and to private timber owners as well.

Technical forest schools are already in existence at Toronto, Quebec and Fredericton, and another is contemplated at Vancouver. It should be possible to secure the co-operation of these schools in the establishment of supplementary ranger schools, specializing primarily in the several classes of forest engineering work which would best fit the men for the practical duties with which they would be confronted in the lines of government or private employ. Another possibility is the establishment of such courses of instruction direct by the several governmental fire protective organizations, Dominion and provincial. Each of these should be able to provide employment for quite a number of returned soldiers, with great mutual advantage, providing the men are properly trained.

Reticent

Orderly Officer—Why don't you challenge me?

Latest called-up Recruit—I didn't know you were coming.

Orderly Officer—What did the corporal say when he posted you?

Recruit—I wouldn't like to repeat it to an officer, sir.—Punch.

Good Going

A Northumberland county (Ontario) man says in part: "One of our good old cooks said the other day, in reply to a query about the nature of the forthcoming dinner, 'Men' he said, 'you don't seem to understand army cooking. We just throw everything into the pot and offer up a prayer. If it burns you'll have a roast, and if it boils you'll have a stew, and there you are.'"



Do You Play Any Outdoor Game?

If you don't you should—that is if you're physically fit. Our ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE No.62 includes every requisite for every Outdoor Summer Game played in Canada. Copies mailed on request.

THE HINGSTON-SMITH ARMS CO. Ltd.
Main St. Winnipeg

HSA WINNIPEG Trade Mark

Alberta Raises High-Class Timothy

Rapidly Coming to the Front as a Grass Seed Province

That Alberta is springing to the front as a grass-seed province, is suggested by Superintendent Brown, of the Dominion government elevator in East Calgary. Mr. Brown reports that already there are more than 40 cars of timothy seed in the big storage plant and that the seed is of such quality as cannot be raised in any other section of the continent.

"Our second class timothy seed is bringing the same rating in Chicago as the native prime seed of the United States," says Mr. Brown in a newspaper interview.

The superintendent said that this was the first year that grass-seed has been grown in any quantity in the province. The encouragement by the Dominion government to this industry during the past year or two is, therefore, bearing fruit, said Mr. Brown.

"When the prediction was made some time ago that we would get 40 or 50 cars of timothy seed in this house, it hardly seemed a probability, but the prediction will be more than fulfilled. With 40 cars of the seed already in the house there will be more coming in. I understand that there are now seven cars at one point in the southern section ready for shipment to Calgary.

"We are getting equipment to handle this product in better shape, so that the future is bound to see the timothy seed industry one of our most important ones.

"Is it a profitable crop? It is indeed. With this seed selling for from $5 to $5.50 per 100 pounds, one can see what the industry will do for the province. It is this class of product that will make the dollars roll into Alberta in seasons when some other now more staple crops have not delivered the goods. It is mixed farming in its best aspect."

A War Innovation

The war has produced the lady chimney-sweep. In Camberwell, London, England, Mr. G. Gould's daughter, whose husband joined the army in the early days of the war, has bravely cast aside all feminine prejudice against smeary work and assists her father on his daily round. She is only twenty, and not only does she push the barrow, but she can push the brushes and carry the bags on occasion. She starts out fresh and neat in the early morning, and arrives back tired and sooty—but always happy.

Tasty and



Satisfying

The convenient soda biscuit becomes a real treat when it's

Som-Mor Biscuit

It is quite out of the ordinary in crispness and flavor; as well as in price—In Packages only. Plain or Salted.

Another inexpensive and delicious treat—our

Vanilla Wafers



Packages only.

North-West Biscuit Co., Limited
EDMONTON - ALTA.

FOR
PINK EYE
DISTEMPER
CATARRHAL FEVER
AND ALL NOSE AND
THROAT DISEASES
Cures the sick and acts as a preventive for others. Liquid given on the tongue. Safe for brood mares and all others. Best kidney remedy. Sold by all druggists. Booklet, "Distemper, Cause and Cure," Free.
SPOHN MEDICAL CO.
Chemists and Bacteriologists, Goshen, Ind., U. S. A.

SCRAP METAL Highest prices paid for Old Iron of All Kinds, Lead, Bottles, Rags, Sacks, and Horsehair. Write us for full information. Established 1894.
DOMINION METAL EXPORTING COMPANY
Phone St. John 2788 Cor. Salter & Sutherland, Winnipeg


Prevent locked wheels and hot boxes by the use of
MICA
AXLE GREASE
Mica forms a smooth coating on the axle spindle—keeps it cool and well lubricated.
THE
IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY
Limited
BRANCHES THROUGHOUT CANADA

Chemically Self-Extinguishing!
What do these words mean to you?
They mean greater safety in the Home!
Perhaps you have noticed these words on our new "SILENT PARLOR" match boxes. The splints of all matches contained in these boxes have been soaked in a solution which renders them dead wood, once they have been lighted and blown out, thereby reducing the danger of FIRE from glowing matches to the greatest minimum.
Safety First and Always—
USE EDDY'S SILENT "5's"

The Heart of a Piano is the Action. Insist on the
Otto Higel Piano Action

MONEY ORDERS
Dominion Express Money Orders are on sale in five thousand offices throughout Canada.

French Battle Picture

Parisian on How British go Forward Through Mud

The special correspondent of the Petit Journal on the British front sent the following account of the taking of Beaumont: The attack was launched at dawn. The reverberations of the guns cease and for a moment silence reigns. Then comes the short, staccato note of the word of command over a four-mile front. In an instant there rise up suddenly endless ranks of grey phantoms, surging over the plain, leaping into the fog, and over the mud.

But now comes the rattle of the German machine guns. The "Tommies" are obliged to fall flat. But they do not stop. They swim through the mud. Plastered with dirt and stiff with the cold, they yet retain a perfect heroism and that extraordinary dash of theirs.

In 18 minutes our grenade throwers have swept clean the last line. The Germans rush to take refuge in dugouts or other subterranean escapes in Beaumont, but the artillery girdles all retreat, and at the doors or gaps to the underground galleries are our friends. The wild beasts, who have no wish to die in their dens give themselves up.

Evidence

"Well, Malachi, I think you're guilty."

"An' what makes your Honor think that?"

"These two men, who say they saw you take the goods."

"An' is that all?" asked Malachi, in surprise. "Why, your Honor, I can bring in 200 men who will swear they didn't see me take the goods."

Government Loans To Canadian Farmers

A Proper Combination of Farmers and Money the Need of the West

In Western Canada, as in all new countries, development is limited by the fact that a great many of the new settlers are unable to purchase livestock and implements until they have taken one or more crops from the land. As a result, the new settler's efforts are confined to putting in his crop and harvesting it.

If he were able to purchase sufficient cattle to start a good herd, some hogs as well, he would be enabled to live much better at less cost, as he would be producing a great many things for his own table besides being able to market the surplus.

While government loans to farmers for this purpose have been a subject of discussion in all the prairie provinces, it has actually been put in practice in British Columbia. Up to the end of last October loans aggregating $234,430, and in number 144, had been granted by the agriculaural credits commission of that province. In all 1041 applications for loans were received, the amounts asked for totalling $2,175,455.

The farmer applicant must meet certain requirements before he is granted a loan, appraisement of the applicant's property being made in each case, and many of the applicants have been unable to secure loans because they did not come up to the standard set by the commission.

Early in 1916 the provincial government secured $1,000,000 which is being loaned out to farmers at the favorable rate of 6.5 per cent. The bulk of the loans made are for long terms, the longest period for which a loan may be granted being thirty-six and one half years.

These long term loans may be made on the amortization plan, interest and principal being payable half yearly. The short term loans may be made from three to ten years, and need not be amortizable. Borrowers have the privilege of paying off in addition to the regular half yearly payments $25 or any multiple of $25 from time to time on any interest to date, in the reduction of the mortgage.

The commission has five appraisers in the field, and each application is carefully dealt with. Two of the directors of the commission have spent considerable time in the field with the appraisers for the purpose of obtaining first hand information regarding agricultural lands and conditions throughout the province. The appraisers send weekly reports, after which the various applications are dealt with by the commission.

The policy of the commission, with the limited amount of money at its disposal, has been to give consideration to those applications where the money is to be used for purposes that will tend definitely to increase agricultural production, and for this reason many applications for smaller sums have been granted, as in this way the money will be spread over the province and also go considerably further than if all the loans granted were large ones.

Other provinces of Western Canada have also under consideration various plans for making capital easily available to settlers. The great need of the province is recognized to be a proper combination of farmers and money. Every step in that direction tends to increase agricultural production and the general prosperity of the country.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

A Record Manitoba Cow

Fine Illustration of What Care and Proper Feeding Will Do

What is believed to be the first record of over 20,000 pounds of milk from a cow in one year in Manitoba has been achieved by a pure bred Holstein-Friesian in the dairy herd at the Provincial Asylum at Selkirk. Centre View Butter Girl II. is the cow, and her record for 365 consecutive days in 1916 was 20,502 pounds of milk and approximately 844 pounds of butter. She is over 8 years old and her record for the past four years is a fine illustration of what care and proper feeding will do to increase capacity. She has worked up from 10,555 pounds in 1913, 11,418 in 1914, 16,514 in 1915 to her record mark for 1916. In this same herd there is another cow, a Manitoba bred and raised pure-bred Ayrshire, which is a credit to the province. She is called Princess S., and her record for 1916 as a three-year-old was 12,106 pounds which would have placed her about sixth in the whole Dominion on the 1915 returns.

Visitor (hungry)—And at what time do you have dinner, my little friend?

Terrible boy—Soon as you've gone!

Canning Whale Meat

Flesh of the Whale Now Being Introduced to the American Table

Fresh whale meat is being sold in the markets at Los Angeles, while at Long Beach a fish cannery is preparing and packing it for general consumption. This is the first time, so far as can be learned, that the flesh of the whale has been introduced for the American table. In Japan, however, it forms an important part of the diet for the poorer classes, and in New Zealand large quantities of it are canned for South Sea islanders. A humpback whale will yield as much as 80,000 lbs. of meat, in addition to blubber, oil, and bone. The flesh is of coarse grain, and when prepared has a distinctive flavor that is somewhat similar to that of venison. But besides being palatable, 98 per cent. of the material it contains is digestible, a ratio that is 7 per cent. higher than ordinary beef. The adversion which persons in this country usually manifest when attempts are made to encourage the consumption of things known domestically but not popularly looked upon as foods, has not been experienced in California with whale meat. A few weeks ago five tons of the meat was retailed in Los Angeles at 14 cents a pound.

Says She Suffered For Many Years

THEN DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS CURED HER KIDNEY TROUBLES

Mrs. Felix Ascah Found no Relief in Doctors or Hospital Treatment, but Dodd's Kidney Pills Brought a Speedy Cure.

Haldimand, Gaspe Co., Que. (Special)—Mrs. Felix Ascah is telling her numerous friends here that her complete recovery from kidney disease from which she suffered for years is due to the splendid work of Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"My trouble started from a strain," Mrs. Ascah says. "I suffered for years. I was attended by a doctor and was also treated at a hospital. I suffered from stiffness in the joints, I had a bitter taste, especially in the morning, and at times was subject to severe headaches. I had a pressure and often a sharp pain at the top of my head and my skin itched and burned at night.

"Neither from the doctor nor at the hospital did I get any permanent relief. Then I started to use Dodd's Kidney Pills and two boxes did me so much good I feel like recommending them to everyone who has kidney trouble."

Dodd's Kidney Pills cure sick kidneys. Cured kidneys strain all the impurities, all the seeds of disease, out of the blood. That makes good health all over the body. That's why those cured are so enthusiastic in regard to Dodd's Kidney Pills.

If People Will Herd in Cities

It is unfortunate, of course, that more of the ultimate consumer's cash does not reach the producer, but if that individual will insist upon living in congested centres of population, remote from fields, gardens, orchards and feedlots, he need not expect cheap foodstuffs, vegetables, meats and fruits for the present at least. Those who live on the land certainly have the best of existing conditions, so far as the table is concerned, and that is the beginning of all creature comfort.—Breeders' Gazette.

To whom it may concern: This is to certify that I have used MINARD'S LINIMENT myself as well as prescribed it in my practice where a liniment was required and have never failed to get the desired effect.
C. A. KING, M.D.

Not Sitting Still

That commercial bodies in Great Britain are not sitting still and twiddling their thumbs, till the war is over is shown by the activities of the Bradford Chamber of Commerce, which is preparing a 600 page illustrated year book in English, French, Russian, Spanish, with special attention to the Russian trade. And we are fooling ourselves into thinking that we're going after foreign business. We have some things to learn yet.—Philadelphia Evening Ledger.

Wise mothers who know the virtues of Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator always have it at hand, because it proves its value.

In the Barber's Chair

A man stepped into a barber's shop the other day and as he was being shaved the following dialogue took place between him and the operator:

Barber—Have you ever been here for a shave before, sir?

Customer—Yes, once.

Barber—But I do not remember your face.

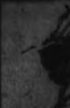
Customer—No, I suppose not; it's healed up.

Controlled Her Affections

"Yes, Betty is going to marry for love"

"How foolish!"

"Not at all. You see she had sense enough to fall in love with a rich man."


EXCELSIOR
INSURANCE LIFE COMPANY
IS ISSUING a new policy contract which will give your beneficiary a guaranteed monthly income for life. Write for pamphlet.
HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO

The Test of Victory

That Side Will Win Which Can Endure Longest and Suffer Most

Liberty has never advanced through the arguments of philosophers, but through the devotion and self-sacrifice of its believers. It is as the victor in a hundred fights that it has come down to us. Again and again it has proved its inherent value by the sacrifices it has been able to command. Lives have been paid the toll for every step of its advance. And if in the present struggle the toll is heavier than ever before, it is because the crisis is greater, because from the national scale the controversy has passed to international. Our race has often bled for English liberty; it is called upon today to bleed for a European, a world-wide liberty.

Moreover, its enemy is of like proportions. It would seem as if the Prussian state had been destined to set apart from the beginning to rally the forces of tyranny for their last encounter. By sheer efficiency, by the superiority not only of her military genius, but of her intellectual defence of tyranny as a principle, Prussia has gathered under her leadership all the scattered and hitherto ineffective elements of tyranny which exist in Europe. It is the little states that breed the big ideas. Palestine is one example, Greece another; yet a third is Prussia. The first stood for spiritual liberty, the second for intellectual liberty, the third for the tyrannic ideal complete in action and in thought.

And in this last encounter it will be as in every other—the side will win which can endure longest and suffer most. In this world everything sooner or later fetches its price. Life by life the price of truth we fight for has to be paid down until falsehood is outbid and gives up. There never has been any other way than this. Is liberty the more value than tyranny to men, then it can endure and suffer more. It is precisely those who realize most fully the nature of liberty, who think of it not so much as an end in itself but as a process of becoming, the germ as it were of a constant growth kept in motion by the exercise of the human faculties on all the problems of life—it is these who, estimating its influence on the centuries to come, least grudge the cost we are now paying for it. We ought not to grudge it. People who dilate on the sanctity of life and the horror of death and suffering take a too gross and material view of the human lot. We are priviliged; it is not given to every generation to die for the truth.—From the London Times.

No Asthma Remedy Like It. Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy is distinctly different from other so-called remedies. Were this not so it would not have continued its great work of relief until known from ocean to ocean for its wonderful value. Kellogg's, the foremost and best of all asthma remedies, stands upon a reputation founded in the hearts of thousands who have known its benefit.

Danish Lash For Illegal Traders

The Danish Tribunal, established by the government to prevent illegal trade, has fined four persons for breaches in connection with the British-Danish commercial agreement. A merchant named Richard Wagner, who sold 290 casks of train oil, the expertation of which is prohibited, to a German merchant, was fined $65,000. His assistants were fined $20,240, $1,010 and $6,635 respectively.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and for years it was supposed to be incurable. Doctors prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Catarrh is a local disease, greatly influenced by constitutional conditions and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is a constitutional remedy, is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. One Hundred Dollars reward is offered for any case that Hall's Catarrh Cure fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.

"Save and Lend"

To save and lend is a trifle when compared with what hundreds of thousands of soldiers of the Empire are doing every day; that, however, at least we can do. If there cannot, in Mr. Lloyd George's fine sentence, be equality of sacrifice, there can be equality of service. Here is the opportunity; if we shrink from our responsibility we fail the Empire in its supreme moment.—The Times of India.

The Magic of Talk

By Rollin Lynde Hartt in the Boston Transcript

Fifteen years ago, or thereabouts, I heard a publisher describe the south as "the home of the paper covered novel and the 10-cent magazine." Since the demise of Poe's Southern Literary Messenger, no magazine of any large significance or popularity has been edited in Dixie. Today, there is no great publishing house in the south.

But the aristocrats of Dixie, the fine, cultured, delightful Southerners one knows—how comes it that they confess to utter and absolute indifference toward reading? Come here and live and you will soon see. It is because of talk. They are the most charming talkers on earth. Instead of burying their noses in books when the sun goes down, they sit about and chat. Match them at that if you can. A subject will last from dinner to bedtime. They turn it over and over and inside out and illumine it with the quaintest observations, the most comical stories. By comparison reading becomes odious because at once toilsome and solitary.

His Ardor Melted the Ice

"I proposed to Betty while we were on the pond skating."

"Did the proposal go through?"

"No; but I did."

Courtesy at Home

A Habit of Politeness Goes Far to Prevent Discord

The little courtesies of life are too often forgotten where it is most important that it should be remembered, in the home and with one's own family. Polite attentions cost but a thought, but are often worth more than money. Some honest, hard-working, good people appear to think politeness is for the "stylish" only. Yet no home is so humble that the practice of courtesies will not add to its comfort and happiness. A habit of politeness, of paying little grateful attentions to one another goes far to prevent discord. The guest comes only for a time into the family. The wish to make him comfortable and at ease is expressed in polite attentions. How much more important that the same desires should be expressed to the family on whose happiness and good-will your own depend.—Milwaukee Journal.

SICKLY BABIES

Sickly babies—little ones who are troubled with their stomach and bowels; whose teething is painful; digestion bad and who cannot sleep well—can be made healthy and happy with Baby's Own Tablets. Concerning the Tablets Mrs. Wilfrid Damons, Val Brilliant, Que., writes:—"Please send me a box of Baby's Own Tablets as I would not care to be without them. I have used them for constipation and vomiting and am well pleased with the result." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Tit for Tat

Mrs. Blank—We must have the Biggsbys to dinner. We owe them one.

Blank—Of course. We passed a wretchedly dull evning there and it's nothing more than right that they should pass one here.

The Poor Man's Friend.—Put up in small bottles that are easily portable and sold for a very small sum, Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil possesses more power in concentrated form than one hundred times the quantity of many unguents. Its cheapness and the varied uses to which it can be put make it the poor man's friend. No dealer's stock is complete without it.

Their Dangerous Enemy

Germans Admit That England's Strength Was Underestimated

The Leipziger Neuste Nachricten says: When, in August, 1914, Lord Kitchener coined the phrase "For England the war will only begin in 1916," we smiled at him, since we believed that long before then we should have resumed our peaceful occupations. But in the meantime we had to learn that we gravely underestimated the English as a nation. We know now that our real enemy sits upon the islands, and that he will ruthlessly employ every means to bring us to the ground. The English will fill all gaps and store up new and colossal supplies, which will enable them to expend many times more ammunition than they have now at their disposal. What we have to do is to turn all Germany into one colossal munitions factory.

Minard's Liniment for Sale Everywhere.

An Underground River

Some years ago a party sank a small hole for water on their Australian farm, and struck a running stream at a depth of three feet. One evening a large eel came up in the bucket, and, a light having been obtained, the workmen watched the hole. Fish in considerable numbers were constantly darting across the open hole, and subsequently several hundred eels were caught. Recently Mr. D. Minogue, the present owner of the farm, sank a well about a mile away and found the stream at eight feet. At nighttime, if you have a light, you can see eels flashing by, still going with the stream in the direction of the coast. Some of the fish weigh as much as six pounds.

Kept Her Word

"So Edith married a farmer. And she always said she would only marry a man of culture."

"Well, she did—a man of agriculture."

Smut In Grains

Its Presence Means Loss of Millions of Dollars to Canadian Farmers

One way to increase production on Canadian farms is to prevent the loss caused annually by smut in cereal grain. An average loss from smut of one per cent. of the crop means a loss of millions of dollars to the farmers of Canada. Losses have frequently run from 10 to 40 per cent. on individual farms.

Agricultural surveys conducted by the Commission of Conservation have shown that a very small percentage of the farmers in the five eastern provinces treat their seed grain for smut, while among farmers in the prairie provinces this practice is general. It pays the western farmer to treat his seed and it will also pay the eastern farmer.

At a farmers' meeting recently held in Western Ontario, one farmer stated that he had purchased seed wheat which had a little "bunt" or stinking smut in it, but thought it was not worth while treating it. As a result he had a badly smutted crop, causing a decreased yield and disagreeable threshing, and he was docked 20 cents per bushel when he marketed it.

The formalin treatment for stinking smut of wheat and smut of oats is effective and easily applied. The formalin is mixed with water at the rate of one pound to 45 gallons of water, and the grain is either immersed in the solution or sprinkled with it until every kernel is thoroughly wet. The grain should then be placed in a pile and covered with sacks or blankets for several hours, or over night. It should then be dried sufficiently to run through the seeder. Care must be taken to prevent the treated grain from coming into contact with sacks, blankets or floors upon which there may be smut spores.

When the treatment has been properly performed, treated seed will practically always give better yields than untreated seed. Try it for yourself with your seed for 1917.—F. C. N. in Conservation.

General Cadorna

When Lord Northcliffe talks about Cadorna there is a hint of a very merry luncheon at which the Italian generalissimo kept the table amused all the time. Here is the description of the cheerful general: A short, lithe, quick-moving man of sixty-five, General Cadorna is the most humorous of all the generals in the Great War. He has a glitter in his grey eyes that reminded me of those of the late Pierpont Morgan. He is a general who believes in seeing for himself. He took personal part in the direction of the final battle for Gorizia, climbing the ghastly hill of Podgora with the vigor of an Alpini. He is a close student of war, and he has all the subtlety of the Italian. In the long story of the war he is almost the only general who devised a surprise.

"You waltz beautifully, Mr. Flubdub. Where did you learn?"

"I practiced with a revolving door. I find that better than a chair."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

TO STOP BAD COUGH

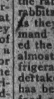
Soothe Dry, Irritated Throat With Parmint Syrup. Says This Old-Fashioned Cough Medicine Is the Best

We are told that the old time remedies are best and invariably contain less harmful yet better medicines than those which are in use today. This being so, undoubtedly the following old fashioned recipe which is quick acting will be welcomed by many as there seems to be a regular epidemic of coughs at the present time. Secure from your druggist 1 ounce Parmint (double strength), take this home and add to it a quarter pint of hot water and 4 ounces of granulated sugar, stir until dissolved. Take 1 tablespoonful four times a day. No more racking your whole body with a cough. Clogged nostrils should open, air passages of your head should clear and your breathing become easy. Parmint syrup is pleasant to take, easy to prepare and costs little. Every person who has a stubborn cough, hard cold or catarrh in any form should give this prescription a trial.

Any druggist can supply you, or a bottle will be sent on receipt of 75c. postal note or money order. Address International Laboratories, 74 St. Antoine St., Montreal, Canada.

Wood's Phosphodine.
The Great English Remedy. Tones and invigorates the whole nervous system, makes new Blood in old Veins, Cures Nervous Debility, Mental and Brain Worry, Despondency, Loss of Energy, Palpitation of the Heart, Failing Memory. Price $1 per box, six for $5. One will please, six will cure. Sold by all druggists or mailed in plain pkg. on receipt of price. New pamphlet mailed free. THE WOOD MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT. (Formerly Windsor.)

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. No1 No2 No3
THERAPION Used in French Hospitals with great success, CURES CHRONIC WEAKNESS, LOST VIGOR & VIM, KIDNEY, BLADDER, DISEASES, BLOOD POISON, PILES. EITHER NO. DRUGGISTS or MAIL $1. POST 4 CTS. FOUGERA CO. 90, BEEKMAN ST. NEW YORK or LYMAN BROS. TORONTO. WRITE FOR FREE BOOK TO DR. LE CLERC MED CO. HAVERSTOCK RD. HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENG. TRY NEW DRAGEE (TASTELESS) FORM OF
THERAPION EASY TO TAKE SAFE AND LASTING CURE.
SEE THAT TRADE MARKED WORD 'THERAPION' IS ON BRIT. GOVT. STAMP AFFIXED TO ALL GENUINE PACKETS


America's Pioneer Dog Remedies
BOOK ON
DOG DISEASES
And How to Feed
Mailed free to any address by the Author
H. CLAY GLOVER CO., Inc.
118 West 31st Street, New York

The Australian Rabbit

When the native Australian or the long-time resident hears the cry, "Rabbo, wild rabbo! Rabbo!" he knows that he can also get a cheap dinner that will also taste good, for the rabbit huckster is going by. But rabbits are not now nearly so cheap as they were before the war. The demand for meat of any kind has raised the price. The supply, however, is almost inexhaustible, and since refrigeration and canning have been undertaken on a large scale rabbit flesh has become an important item in the food supply of the world. One Australian firm last year canned 385,630 rabbits, and millions go to England and other countries in cold storage.

Mrs. Exe—I told that girl what to do and she hasn't done it at all.

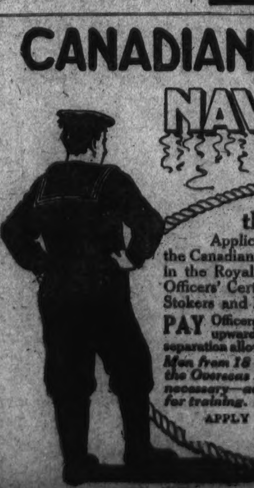
Exe—I presume your order went in one ear and right out the other.

Mrs. Exe—Oh, no, indeed! She never gets anything through her head as easily as that.

Instant Relief when
"OFF-COLOUR"

Dull and Depressed.
When off colour suspect your liver. But—and it is a very big but—don't weaken your system by taking strong purgatives or blood-chilling salts. Follow the nature-way. Strengthen your liver and bowels by means of Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief, and bright health will follow natural action of the reinvigorated organs.
Take Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief for constipation, biliousness, torpid liver, sick headache, dizziness, specks before the eyes, flatulence and windy spasms, acidity, heartburn, impure blood, and that dull, heavy feeling which is a sure indication of liver troubles.
Ask for Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief.
Price 50 Cents, from all Druggists and Storekeepers,
or direct from the Sole Agents for Canada, Harold F. Ritchie and Co., 10, McCaul-street, Toronto. War Tax, 2 cents extra.
Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief is the companion preparation to Dr. Cassell's Tablets.
Sole Proprietors: Dr. Cassell's Co., Ltd., Manchester, England.
Dr. Cassell's
Instant Relief
Prepared from LIVER TONICS ANTACIDS CARMINATIVES LAXATIVES


MURAD
CIGARETTES
Everywhere
Why?
The blending is exceptional
S. Anargyros

CANADIANS WANTED FOR
NAVAL SERVICE

For Duty off the Coast of Canada.
Applications for immediate service as officers in the Canadian Naval Patrols are requested from ex-officers in the Royal Navy, the Naval Reserve, or men holding Officers' Certificates in the Mercantile Marine. Seamen, Stokers and Engine Room Ratings are also wanted at once.
PAY Officers from $2.50 per day and $30.00 monthly and upwards to dependents. Men from $1.05 per day and separation allowance. Must be sons of British subjects. Ages 18 to 45.
Men from 18 to 38 are wanted also for immediate service in the Overseas Division of the R.N.C.V.R. Experience not necessary—accepted recruits proceed at once to England for training. Pay $1.10 a day and upwards. Separation as in C.E.F.
APPLY TO THE NEAREST NAVAL RECRUITING STATION
or to The Naval Recruiting Secretary, 208 Wellington St., Ottawa.

Barnett Avenue — ARNOT & CO. — Lacombe, Alta.

SATEEN BLOOMERS FOR WOMEN, CHILDREN AND MISSES

Of good quality Farmers Satin; Elastic at waist and knees. Women's sizes 25 to 30, per pair 85c. Children's, 4 years to 8 years, 50c. Misses', 10 years to 14 years, 60c.

Fine Crepes and Seersuckers

In Whites, Pinks, Cream and Sky Blue, for dainty underwear, children's dresses, etc. 27 inches wide, per yard 15c., 17½c., and 20c.

Extra Speical—Childrens Rompers

In a variety of patterns, in Nurse Cloths, Chambrays, and Galateas, Sizes 1 to 4 years, regular 50c., for 35c.

Saturday and Monday Grocery Specials

Our Special Offer in Coffee for two more days. To enable those who were not able to take advantage of our offer last week, by not being able to get to town, we are making the same offer for next Saturday and Monday, 2 lbs. for 85c.

Corn Starch, regular 15c., Special per package	10c.
Roman Meal, regular 25c., Special, 2 for	45c.
Kellogg's Krumbles, regular 10c. Special 3 for	25c.
No. 1 Japan Rice, regular 10c. Special 3½ lbs.	25c.
Siam Rice, regular 3 lbs. 25c. Special 4 lbs.	25c.
Griffin's Seedless Raisins, reg. 15c. package, Special 2 for	25c.
Golden West Washing Powder, reg. 3 for 25c., Special 4 for	25c.
Lux, per package	10c.

FRUIT SPECIAL

Sunkist Oranges, good size, and sweet and juicy, per dozen	35c.
Lemons, large size, per dozen	30c.
Apples, good eating or cooking, per box	$2.75.
Grape Fruit, Strawberries, Bananas.	

SHOES

BOY'S SHOES

Tan Grain Bluchers, Standard Screw, Sewn Soles, Viscolized an Extra Strong Shoe for Spring Wear. Sizes 1, 2, 3, at $3.50; Sizes 4 and 5 at $3.75; Youths sizes, 11, 12, 13, at $3.00.

GIRL'S SHOES

A heavy, strong, box calf Blucher style; good weight soles; just the thing for a school shoe for country wear. Sizes: 11 to 13 per pair $2.90; sizes 1 and 2, $3.00.

LADIES' PATENT SHOES

Fine Patent Colt Leather and Cloth Top; button style; Cuban heels, sizes 2½ to 6, per pair $4.25.

Read Arnot & Co.'s Add, every week. Watch for our Saturday and Monday Grocery Specials. We can save you money on these

THE ADVENT OF FREE WHEAT

As was inevitable the moment the United States declared war against Germany, the Canadian duty on wheat and its products has been removed. At the same time as consequence of Canada's action the duty on Canadian wheat and its products entering the United States is automatically lifted by the American authorities. The economic necessity of war has clearly demanded for some time that, if it were possible, all the resources in growing wheat, milling it and transporting it on this continent and across the Atlantic should be combined in order to provide the Allies with the cheapest and most easily transported wheat products. In particular, the scarcity of ocean tonnage was reacting against the shipment of Canadian wheat, either from Canadian ports or United States ports.

It has become essential that wheat should be manufactured, and the waste be eliminated, on this continent as much as possible. It has also become essential from an economic point of view, that every yard of steel rail on the continent and every ton of milling machinery should have access to all grades and varieties grown between the Gulf and the Arctic ocean. The particular interests of Canadian farmers or millers or railway companies are not the essential factor in the change however much they may be affected in one way or another. The one consideration is economy of service to the allied troops and the industrial masses behind their efforts.

It was impossible for Canada to take any steps to permit her wheat, or any portion of it to be absorbed in the manufacturing processes and transportation interests of the United States so long as the United States was a neutral. It was far more likely, and might at any moment have become necessary, that we should reserve our wheat specifically from a country whose market was governed solely by considerations of profit, and which might have permitted its resources to be used to corner our wheat, and bleed the Allies white for the bread they need to win the war. By the entry of the United States in war, this possibility, this danger, has been removed. All the resources of the United States are now devoted to exactly the same purpose as our own. All of the Canadian wheat of which we may lose ultimate control is in the guardianship of an ally, with no other purpose with regard to it than that which actuates ourselves.

The benefit to the wheat grower of Canada will be considerable in the relief of congestion through scarcity of tonnage for the carriage of wheat in the raw, but it will be indirect, and may or may not be preceptable in market prices quoted. Our milling companies will not suffer, so far as as can be readily discerned. The ordinary relations between producing agencies, transportation agencies and manufacturing have been so completely altered by war conditions that, just how a change of the kind is going to affect them is not easy to predict. But it may be said that the combination of all these forces towards one special end is bound to have the effect of facilitating the attainment of that end.

ENTRY OF UNITED STATES

It is not easy to grasp at once the full significance of the action taken by the United States. For almost a century and a half the Anglo Saxon race has been divided. It is true that the division has been technical rather than real and that, while a tragic misunderstanding led American and Briton often to think of each other as natural opponents the two great branches of the race were constantly struggling, tho by slightly divergent paths, toward the same ideals of democracy and liberty. The development of the past few days, however, will sweep away all the mists of misunderstanding and prejudice. Reunited the Anglo-Saxon peoples will fight shoulder to shoulder for the cause of human liberty in all lands. The race will realize as never before that the Magna Charta of 1215, the Bill of Rights of 1689 and the declaration of Independence of 1776 are, after all, simply statements, in varying form and under different circumstances, of the same eternal principles of liberty and justice.

America's actions has another meaning. The neutral nations of the world have never been thoroughly convinced that the Allied nations were entirely blameless for the horrible tragedy of the past three years. The entry of the States into the war is the most complete and overwhelming vindication that Great Britain and her Allies could have. For nearly three years the Americans and the American Government have striven to hold aloof from the conflict. For some time in the early stages of the war there was even sharp difference of opinion as to where the weight of American sympathy lay. In spite of themselves a great free people of 100,000,000 souls have been compelled to recognize that German ambition is a menace to the whole world, and with a unanimity, that is almost miraculous, they have accepted their share of the "White Man's Burden." German responsibility for the war and German frightfulness in conducting it are condemned by the greatest independent court in the world. The effect on opinion everywhere and on the verdict of history must be conclusive.

As for the part the United States can play in the conflict there is still difference in opinion. We have absolutely no doubt whatever on this point and never had. We have never been able to understand those who thought the United States could do as much out of the war as in it. When the United States nationalizes industries as Britain and France have done she can turn out as much munitions in one day as she has been turning out in a year. She can deliver the same quantity as in the past to the Allies and have several hundred times as much more left for herself. In raising an army the United States has as much foundation to work upon as Britain had in 1914 or Canada or Australia or New Zealand What reason is there for supposing that she cannot put millions of men into the field when convinced of the necessity?

The entry of the United States puts the ultimate outcome of the war beyond all doubt. Even though Russia should crumble; even though the submarine campaign should succeed for a season beyond the hope of Germany, though the war should be prolonged for years, there can be but one final result. Britain, United States and France with the help of a score of lesser states can never be overwhelmed. The issue is no longer contingent upon accident or intrigue. The danger of a premature or inconclusive peace is removed, for there are no neutral states of sufficient strength to interfere.

The entry of the United States of America into the great war in April, 1917, will stand as one of the greatest and most far-reaching events in the whole history of the world.

FARM LOANS A SPECIALTY

Best Companies, lowest rates, least expense and prompt attention. IN SIXTEEN YEARS NO FORECLOSURES.

CONVEYANCING

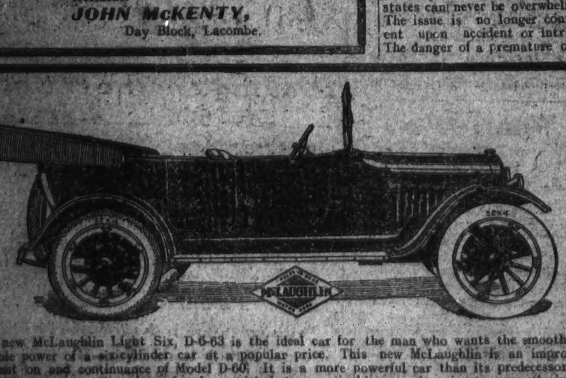
NO guesswork. Safe work at right prices.

INSURANCE

That insures. Fire, Life and Accident.

JOHN McKENTY,

Day Block, Lacombe.



The new McLaughlin Light Six, D-6-63 is the ideal car for the man who wants the smooth, flexible power of a six-cylinder car at a popular price. This new McLaughlin is an improvement on and continuance of Model D-60. It is a more powerful car than its predecessor, and represents greatly enhanced values, with but a nominal increase in price to cover the increased size and additional features.

This McLaughlin model has more actual power and more proportional power than any car of its size—one H.P. to every 54 lbs. of weight. Gasoline consumption is very low, and cases are numerous where owners secured upwards of 28 miles on a gallon of gasoline.

Let us demonstrate this car to you.

BOODE and MACONACHIE, Agents Lacombe.

TEACHERS' CONVENTION AT CALGARY

The most successful convention ever held in Alberta, terminated last Thursday afternoon 12th in the large auditorium of the First Baptist Church in Calgary. It was attended by almost fourteen hundred teachers in addition to a large number of trustees and citizens. So much business was on the programme that the extra session on Thursday afternoon was largely attended, and did not break up till 5.30. Many were unable to gain admission to the church to hear the inspiring addresses on education and sociology by Dr. H. Suzzalo, President of the University of Washington.

For the first time in many years, many trustees from various parts of the province gathered in session, and the announcement of Dr. G. W. Kerby, of the Calgary School Board, that their aim was to come into closer relationship to the general teaching body was received with much applause by the general session. The Industrial and Household Arts was recognised for the first time as a separate section, showing the wonderful strides made by Technical Education in the province, during the past five years.

It was decided that the next session of the Convention would be held in Edmonton next year.

The election of officers for the association for the next year resulted in Robert Massey, B.A. of Calgary, being chosen as President; Miss Kate Chegwin, of Edmonton, first Vice-Pres; and J. W. Roxburgh, of Fort Saskatchewan, as second Vice-President. The election of officers in the section was as follows:

Secondary school section Chairman, J. W. Roxburgh, G.S. Lord secretary.

Junior Public school section: Miss Walker, Edmonton, Chairman; Miss Switzer, secretary.

Senior public school section: Robert Massey, of Calgary, chairman.

Industrial and household economics: A.E. Hutton, Chairman.

The Committee appointed to redraft the constitution are: M. H. Long, L. F. Monroe, N.E. Carruthers.

The editorial board appointed to contribute to the magazine is as follows, C. Samson, Miss E. M. Burnett, Camrose Normal School, H. M. Long, Miss Kathleen Tesky.

Officers of the trustee section are: Chairman, B. W. Bellamy, Medicine Hat; Vice-President, Mr Wilson, Rockford; Hinckley, Ponoka, sec-treas., H. Duggan, Edmonton.

EXTERMINATION OF COUCH GRASS

When the land for the experimental Station now located at Morden, Man. was purchased in 1915, it was found to be badly infested with couch grass (also called quack, twich or quick, grass).

In an effort to exterminate this weed, sixty-five acres of that part of the farm which appeared to be the worst infected was treated as follows:—

About the first of June, it was plowed four inches deep and well harrowed. The spring tooth cultivator was then used, serving to draw the roots well to the top of the ground.

Next a chain harrow was employed. This implement brought all the loose grass to the surface and left it in large rolls all over the field. These rolls were then forked into heaps to dry and were burned about August 1st.

Immediately after this the land was again ploughed and again given the same treatment outlined above, and was finally ploughed a third time late in the fall.

In the spring of 1916 it was well harrowed then sown and cross-sown with barley at the rate of 1½ bushels per acre each way. There was a good crop of grain and it was almost impossible to find a blade of couch grass on the whole area.

Your Next Car Should be a Chevrolet



Bring your farm close to town with a new Chevrolet Car

PRICE $765.00

W. E. TEES, Agent, Lacombe

Merchants Casualty Company Explain

"Sam Creighton insured in the Merchants Casualty through J. B. Quinton, travelling agent, on or about the 29th day of May 1914 insurance premiums to be paid quarterly in advance. Policy permits to be paid to authorized collectors of the Company. The authorized collector in this case was P. McDermot of Rocky Mountain House. A quarterly premium was due on 1st August 1914. The local collector did no report payment of this till 16th October. No date on which the premium had been paid being reported by the collector.

On 22nd October 1914 the Company received notice of injury as having happened to Mr. Creighton on 2nd October 1914. Four letters were written at different times to the local collector to ascertain date of payment of the premium to which no reply was ever received and the Company has never since received any communication from collector. After considerable delay, the claimant furnished his receipt book showing collector's receipt for the premium, but the receipt book had evidently been altered by erasures. Claimant claimed to have made the payment on the 28th day of September 1914 nearly two weeks after payment was due. The accident happened only four days thereafter and at the time the accident happened and for over two weeks thereafter, that is at the time the accident was reported to the Company, the Company's agent had not reported payment of the premium. In such circumstances the Company was entitled to have fullest investigation before deciding to pay the claim. It was the intention of the company to defend the action brought by Mr. Creighton, not for the purpose of evading payment of a just claim, but to compel the the claimant in view of the incontestable facts in connection with the matter to establish the bonafides of the claim. The Company however mistook the date on which defence was to be filed, and judgment having been entered by default the Company thought it best to pay the claim."

Without having the above facts before us we published on July 5th 1916, an article headed "The Merchants Casualty Company" and on the 16th day of August 1916, published another article headed "The Merchants Casualty Company pays up". These articles were written with regard to the above mentioned claim without, as already stated, the writer being in possession of the above facts with the result, no doubt that our articles unwittingly did the company an injustice, and we take this opportunity of correcting any wrong impression which they may have made.

An action was begun against us by the company in respect to these articles, which has been amicably settled, but we consider it only fair to the Company that we should put the true facts in respect to this matter before our readers.

Since we have been furnished with the above information in respect to Mr. Creighton's claim, we feel satisfied that the Merchants Casualty Company in conducting their accident insurance business are endeavoring to treat their clients in a manner that will be fair to the individual as well as to all others having insurance with the Company, whose interests the company must also protect in dealing with individual cases.

MISS JESSIE CAMERON'S RECITAL

The music lovers of our community were afforded a great treat last monday night April 16th in the Presbyterian Church when Miss Jessie Cameron Edmonton's leading lyric soprano delighted a Lacombe audience on behalf of the Red Cross Society. Miss Cameron has just returned from Paris and other European cities where she spent several years completing her vocal studies.

The opening selection was a delightful rendering of Massenets Manon, following on this the artist charmed the audience with several dainty little songs showing her versability and the range of the exquisite voice which she possesses. Miss Cameron was ably assisted by local talent. Miss Hirons accompanied at the piano and also played some classical selections which were much appreciated. Mr. Ray Burke accompanied by Miss Grace Fortune also earned the applause of the audience with two well sung songs. The closing and best number on the program was Miss Cameron's magnificent rendering of Andre Massagers "Fortunio" and "At Twilight," Well merited thanks by the town are due to the committee who arranged to have this talented artist visit us.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The following acknowledgement has been received from the military Service Dept. Y.M.C.A. Calgary by the treasurer of the fund in Lacombe.

"I have pleasure in acknowledgeing your draft for $1,309.50 on behalf of the committee of Military Y. M. C. A. in your community. I note that a further amount will be forwarded at a future date. I must congratulate you and the members of your committee, on the excellent manner in which you have responded to the needs of this great work for our soldier boys.

Sincerely yours,
J.E. Dayton, Military Sec.

THE LAKESIDE U. F. A.

The absentees at the next meeting will banquet the regular members at an early date.

The subject for discussion at the meeting, "Development, progress and possibility of Community Spirit in Lakeside" Leader Dr. Weger; general discussion following. Ladies cordially invited.

Monthly meeting first Thursday in each month. R. Huchison sec-treas.

CARD OF THANKS

To the people of Rimbey and vicinity who so kindly helped us in our time of trial and bereavement, with their assistance and sympathy. We return heartfelt thanks for their kindness.

F. Symonds and family.

CARD OF THANKS

Mr. John Blackstock, of Morningside, wishes to thank all those kind friends who so sympathetically assisted him in his recent bereavement.

BLACKFALDS RED CROSS

The Blackfalds Red Cross acknowledges with thanks $2.00 from Mrs. Ball, $2.00 from Miss McCullough, and $2.00 donated by Rev. Amos. $17 has been sent in to the Belgian relief fund, proceeds from Children's Easter Egg contribution; and from Rev. Amos' contribution from a Sunday night's service.

WITTENBURG NEWS

We understand that W. H. Cumberland G. H. Rotherham, and C. Challand, are going to purchase a steam Threshing outfit, as the two small Gasoline rigs here are two small to thresh their big crops.

Walter Eastburn, Ed Gerlinger, Elwin Cumberland and Harold Chinnick, have left for the south.

8 inches of snow here on the 9th; it will be late seeding this Spring.

Mrs. J. O. Simmonds has left for Montana on a visit.

Mr. George Rogers has returned from Red Deer after spending the winter with his daughter.

School is closed as some of the children have got the measles.

Paul Broderson, attended the Bull Show at Calgary.

Bentley News

At a meeting of the residents of Bentley, and surrounding district, it was decided that this community should do its best to raise more funds for patriotic purposes during the present year. Various ways and means were discussed, and it was decided that from three to five acres should be seeded with potatoes. The necessary ground has been obtained from Mr. J. F. Millar's quarter south of Bentley. About sixty bushels of seed will be required. The labour of ploughing and planting has been arranged, but a large quantity of seed is yet required, and those willing to help with donations of seed can leave same with Messrs Putland and Thorp, or at Woolgar's livery barn. For further particulars apply to H. Thorp, Bentley.

News has been received that Private James Millar has been wounded in head and left shoulder. He enlisted in the 151st battalion. We sincerely hope that this will not prove serious.

Although the roads are not yet in good condition for autos, P.E. Thorp, of the Bentley Garage, sold two cars last, a Chevrolet to C. A. Putland, and an Overland to Geo Stephenson. Mr. Thorp informs us that there is likely to be a shortage of cars during the coming summer, owing to the scarcity of labour and materials, and the ever increasing difficulty of obtaining freight cars for shipment of autos from the factories. Therefore, be advised and get your orders in early.

P. E. Thorp, Agent for Chevrolet cars, in the Bentley and Rimbey districts. Write or call for demonstration. Agent for the Associated line of gasoline Engines using gasoline or coal oil. 1½ h.p. pumping engine $49 in stock for immediate delivery. All engines guaranteed; money

A. GILMOUR

Will pay the following prices, delivered in his yards at Lacombe, this week:

Choice Fat Steers, ... 7c.
Extra Choice Fat Heifers, ... 6c.
Choice Fat Cows, ... 5c. to 6c.
Fat Bulls, ... 3½ to 4c.
Beef Hides, ... 15c.
Choice Lambs, ... 10c.

Further information regarding prices can be had by phoning 20 from 7.30 a.m. till 6 p.m.

Night Phone, 40, or 101.
Meat Dept. Phone 20, Ring 3.

Try Our Lard, at 22c. per lb.

LACOMBE, ALBERTA

Marswells Washing Machine



Hand operated. Guaranteed for 5 years
It is the only washer made which cannot stop on a dead centre. It will wash anything from a delicate lace curtain to a blanket without wear or tear and with the least work on the part of the operator.

All working parts which are subject to any Strain are best Malleable Castings and every Casting is Dry Galvanized absolutely preventing rusting of parts. PRICE $14.00

See our New Vacuum Washer

WRINGERS—All parts Galvanized to prevent rust.
Prices range from $3.25 to $6.00

Morrison & Johnston, Limited

It's Up to You!

Why should you go through life with half sight, or painful vision?

The other day I fitted a man with glasses who had gone through life so near sighted that he could not recognize a friend across the street. This man had never known the joy of clear vision, and it was a pleasure to see his delight when he viewed distant objects for the first time.

Then there is the person who has a headache after reading for a short time. It is more painful than the near sighted condition, but yields equally when proper glasses are worn. If you are having trouble with your eyes, come in and have them tested.

PAUL HOTSON
JEWELER AND OPTICIAN. ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES
Hotson Block — Nanton Street

The Comet Theatre was closed by the Provincial authorities today, therefore, no show tonight.

Mrs. Graham will sing "Poor Butterfly" and "The Garden of My Heart," tomorrow night, Red Cross night at the Rex.

N. E. Carruthers, for many years principal of our school, was the successful applicant for the position of Secretary Treasurer of the Town of Lacombe, made vacant by the resignation of J. Tett. Salary has been fixed at $1903 per annum.

There will be no intercession service in St Cyprian's Church this week.

See us for trunks and Suit cases, big assortment always in stock Lacombe Furniture Store.

The Red Cross sewers will meet on Friday afternoon at the home of Mrs. D. C. Gourlay.

B. F. Bailey offers for sale lots 22 and 23 Block 2 plan 804A J. price $100. For terms see W. F. Graham Union Bank Lacombe.

The Dominion Pianos and Organs are sold at the Lacombe Furniture Store.

On Red Cross Night, Thursday at the Rex, another great Blue-bird feature, secured specially for the occasion will be shown, "The End of the Rainbow." Mrs. Graham, who has returned from an extended visit to the east, will again take up her work for the Red Cross and into it's the music on this night.

The Red Cross knitters will meet at the home of Mrs. Andrew Gilmour this week.

Wall Paper and Muresco is stocked at the Lacombe Furniture Store.

Bring in your harness to be repaired and oiled. W. L. Elliott.

The regular meeting of U.F.A. No. 51 will be held in Sunset Hill School house on Saturday evening next, 28th inst. All interested in farming requested to attend

The death of William Crow, a late resident of Lacombe, occurred at the Royal Jubilee Hospital Victoria B. C. on April 17th 1917. He leaves to mourn his loss: a widow, two daughters, Mrs. A. Kerry and Miss Amy M. Crow, of Victoria B. C.; three sons, A.A. and P.J., who are on active service, and L. B., of Victoria.

"Congolium Rugs" all sizes at the Lacombe Furniture store.

The death occurred on Wednesday last of Mrs. John Black, stock, of Morningside, one of the best known and most highly respected old timers of the district. The funeral was held on Friday in the Lacombe cemetery, Rev. H. Assiter officiating.

Our new furniture now in at the Lacombe Furniture Store.

Baby buggy for sale, in good condition. Apply Mrs. C. Danner Lacombe.

W. F. Graham has received notice that his brother has been wounded in the recent heavy battle in France.

The services in connection with St. Cyprian's Church will be held in the Comet theatre on Sunday next, in consequence of the Church undergoing repair.

Sunday school will meet in the store lately occupied by Mr. D. Cameron, at 2.30. Divine service in the Theatre at 7 o'clock in the evening.

Potatoes wanted, Highest cash price. Apply F. E. McLeod. Lacombe.

At a well attended convention of Liberals held in Lacombe on Tuesday, W. F. Puffer was again unanimously chosen as standard bearer in the approaching campaign.

The "White Sewing Machine" is installed at the Lacombe Furniture Store.

Stone Clocks, legal to 6, with covers, at Morrison & Johnston.

A small black pig is at my place since April 17. Owner please claim property. A. Friesell, Iowaite.

See our line of paint brushes from 10c. to $3.00 at Morrison and Johnston Ltd.

The Rex has a special program for Friday and Saturday this week, when they will show a great Gold Seal feature, "Jackalls of a great City," and a Laemele Feature "Public Approval." Both of the pictures are late productions and are being shown in Alberta for the first time. The Rex Orchestra will provide the music at every performance. Don't miss these specials.

See us about your Automobile oil. Special prices on 5 gallon lots. Morrison & Johnston Ltd.

The beauties of reflected mountain scenery and impressive vistas of the giant redwood forests of California will provide a rugged setting for the stirring scenes to be enacted in "The End of the Rainbow" at the Rex on Red Cross night (Thursday) when Myrtle Gonzalez, Val Paul, Fred Church and George Hernandez will lead a company of cleverness in presenting this latest Bluebird photoplay. The plot of the piece is well suited to an unfolding in these nature scenes. These will be an atmosphere of strength and forcefulness in the characters and the story will be found vitally interesting. Mrs. Graham will sing and provide the music on this occasion.

Keddee Cars—Just the thing for the small boy. In three sizes. Morrison & Johnston Ltd.

The St. John's Ambulance will meet at the home of Mrs. J. Fenton on Tuesday evening, May 1st, at eight o'clock.

If it is a new tire or inner tube you want for your car, see us. Morrison and Johnston.

Big Red Cross Dance at Wetaskiwin, Alta. on Tuesday May 1, 1917 in the Angus Hall, given by the Railroad men. Proceeds to go to the Red Cross. Come, we guarantee you a good time, and help the Red Cross. Lynch's Orchestra in attendance.

When asking a farmer to vote the other day, one of our real foxy, foxy Liberals used a very peculiar argument. He said that the farmer should vote for Cross this time as his government was doing everything for the farmer, and said that he was inclined to vote against the government because he thought the towns were being discriminated against. This is some argument all right.

Brighten up your car with one coat of Effecto Auto Enamel. At Morrison and Johnston, Ltd.

Calf Meal grows calves with or without milk, and a prize winner for young colts and little pigs. At Elliott's

On Thursday evening last, Red Cross night at the Rex, Miss Ella Simpson sang in her usual happy manner two songs which delighted the large audience. The music on this occasion was furnished by Miss Boardman, and was greatly enjoyed by all. These two young ladies turned in to the Red Cross $6.25 as their share of the proceeds.

Window shades, all sizes at the Lacombe furniture Store.

Our Wounded

WALTER BARKER
JAMES MILLAR.
EDWARD FRENCH
FRED JENKINS
P. SIMPSON.
EARL HALPIN
GEORGE HUTCHISON
Above are the casualties for Lacombe, so far reported from the grim battle of Vimy Ridge on April 9th. Our boys were right in the thick of it, and paid the price. Our battalion was hard hit, every commissioned officer being either killed or wounded. We trust that the full list is in now, and that all the others have got through safely. Our boys have nothing to be ashamed of, this was one of the greatest battles of history, and the toll of Huns our soldiers took amounted to over one hundred and ten thousand.

Aye, the place to fight and the place to fall—
As fair we must all, in God's good time—
Is where the manliest man is the wall,
Where boys are as men in their pride and prime,
Where glory gleams brightest, where brightest eyes shine,
Far out on the roaring red Firing Line.

BORN

Gibson—At Lacombe, Alberta, on April 9th, 1917, to Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Gibson, a son.

DOG LOST

Black cocker Spaniel dog lost on or about April 7th, between Bentley and Rimbey. Had collar on, answers to name of "Imp". Suitable reward for return to Wm. Sage, Lacombe. A25-3c

ESTRAY

On the west ¼ Sec. 1-40-27, three and a half miles south of Lacombe. One dark grey 2-year-old mare, branded lazy S. on left thigh. White on fetlock, R. J. Scott.

Harold Slater.
Brand Reader

EMPIRE CAFE

George Ling and Sam Poon have bought the Wing Sing Cafe, opposite the Adelphi, and will run a first class restaurant under the name of the Empire Cafe. Good meals at All hours and low prices. Regular meals 30c. Give them a trial. A special bid is made for farmers trade.

FOR SALE

I have for sale a quantity of first class seed potatoes, also a grade Hereford bull. Apply Fred Butcher Lacombe, Phone 713.

COW FOR SALE

Good milch cow also small cream separator. Apply C. C. Curtis Lacombe.

FOR SALE

7 hundred lbs good clean, Timothy seed for sale at 6c. per lb. Good sacks for 100 lb. lots C. H. Oborne, Bentley Alta.

FOR SALE

Two registered Duroc Jersey sows, weight about 250lbs., due to farrow middle of May. Apply Wm. Kerber, Lacombe. Phone 1719. A21-2p.

BARLEY FOR SALE

I have a quantity of clean Mensury barley, grown 1915, for sale. Also Abundance Oats Apply J. W. Bigland, Lacombe, Phone R1111.

FOR SALE

Clyde Stallion: Being three; first prize as foal; Second Prize as yearling; First Prize as Two-year-old; very swell breeding. Some milch cows and heifers, some springing now. Forty head of yearling steers and heifers. One team of work horses, weight 2300. One press disc drill. One open buggy. Purebred White Wyandotte eggs for setting, $1 per setting. Apply P. H. Winter Lacombe.

FROM FOREST TO OUR YARD



The lumber that reaches here is a matter of skilled selection. Consequently to buy lumber here is to buy the best. We have no other kind.

Trimble-Garland Lumber Co.
Allan St. — Lacombe

FOR SALE

Three milch cows, three calves and a grade shorthorn bull coming two years, for sale. Apply John Blackstock, Horningside. A25-1p.

STOCK FOR SALE

Two pure-bred registered Clyde Stallions (One imported); 25 pure-bred registered Hereford cows; Duroc-Jersey sows and sows, registered; 30 head choice milch cows, Angus, Shorthorn and Hereford bulls; 7-h.p. Fairbanks-Morse gas engine, a snap if taken at once; 500 bushels of Marquis seed wheat. If you want a carload of cattle see us. Phone R907, or P.O. Box 356, Lacombe. Henderson's Lacombe.

Open Day and Night
Phone 199
Empire Garage
A. Maconachie, Prop.
Automobile Repairs and Accessories
Oxy-Acetelyne Welding

VETERANS GET THREE MONTHS PAY WHEN DISCHARGED

Ottawa, April 18.—The following order in council has been passed by the cabinet today;

"The committee of the privy council, on the recommendation of the minister of militia and defence advise that every person who has served, is now serving, or may in the future serve as an officer's nursing sister, warrant officer, non-commissioned officer, enlisted man of the expeditionary force and who has been or may hereafter be honorably retired or discharged from such service during the present war continues on the pay and allowance of the rank held at the date of retirement or discharge for a period of three months if the said service or any portion thereof has been performed overseas.

"This means," the government explains, "that on being honorably discharged from service every soldier, of whatever rank, who has served for six months, a portion of which has been overseas, is to receive a grant of three months pay and allowances of the rank he holds when honorably discharged. Nurses will participate in the grant, upon the same terms as soldiers. The grant includes separation allowances as well as pay.

"The object of the extra pay is to keep the soldier in funds during a period in which he may be expected, by reasonable efforts, to find employment and to be absorbed into the industrial or business life of the community."

Business Cards

MacDonald & McBride
A. M. MacDONALD, B. A. J. B. McBRIDE
Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries and Conveyancers
Solicitors for the Town of Lacombe, Merchants Bank of Canada, Union Bank of Canada, R. G. Dunn & Co., The Colonial Investment and Loan Co., (Etc Company and Private Funds to loan on Town and Farm property.
P.O. Drawer I. Phone 6.

EDWIN H. JONES
Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Office:
Barnett Avenue, Lacombe, Alta

JOHN McKENTY
Notary, Conveyancer, Accountant. Official Auditor, Issuer of Marriage Licenses.
Office: DAY BLOCK, Lacombe

JAS. McNICOL
FIRE, LIFE AND HAIL INSURANCE.
Notary Public. Conveyancing.
Office: Blackfalds, Alberta.

PHONE 158. P.O. BOX 74
Dr. R. ROBERTS
F. R. C. V. S., Lond., Eng.
Alberta St., Opp. Methodist Church
Veterinary Surgeon
Government Veterinary Inspector

Wm. Teward
Plasterer, Bricklayer, Cement Work, Stone Work and Fireplaces a Specialty.
Lacombe, Alta.
Phone R906

Louis Ritz
CONTRACTOR and BUILDER
Estimates Given Free. Shop at Atlas Lumber Co. Yards. Phone 49

Hembury & Co.
First Door north of Empress Hotel
Karn Morris Pianos.
Karn Organs, all styles.
Singer sewing machines.
Mosler safes.
Cabinet Phonographs.
Phone 42 P.O. drawer 'C'

W. F. Puffer & Son

Live Stock Dealers
Lacombe - Alberta
Highest Prices Paid for Hogs, Cattle and Sheep
It will pay you to get our prices before selling.
We are using the yards recently vacated by H. Slater.
Office Phone 15. Yard Phone 135. Night Phone 188

Pioneer Meat Market

L. W. PUFFER, - Manager
SPECAIAL
English Wiltshire Singed Bacon, Burns Fancy Peamealed Back Bacon, Premium and Ramrock Hams and Bacon.
Also a full line of Cooked and Spiced Meats Ready to Serve.
The quality of our Fresh Beef, Veal, Pork and Lamb are unsurpassed on the continent.
Fresh Fish Arrive Twice a Week
Phone 15. 3 Deliveries Daily

New Showing

SERGE SUITS—here considerably advanced in price, but we can show you a good buy at $19.50

SEE THEM

Cleaning Pressing Repairing
D. CAMERON
Barnett Ave. — Next to Post Office

Potatoes Wanted

I want potatoes in any quantity up to car load lots. Will supply sacks, and pay cash.

Apply to—J. N. B. McDONALD
Lacombe Nursery, Lacombe

John Fortune

CITY LIVERY AND FEED STABLE
Careful Attention given to Commercial Trade
First Class Rigs and Good Drivers
Draying on Short Notice
LACOMBE - ALBERTA

FIT REFORM

Special Made-to-Measure Suits.
Come in! look over samples and get the lowest prices of high class tailoring ever quoted in Lacombe.
Full line of Dress and Work Shoes, at or near the old prices

DAVID HAY—The Men's Store
Successor to WATT & HAY
Barnett Ave. Lacombe. Alberta

Doctor Tells How to Strengthen Eyesight 50 per cent. In One Week's Time in Many Instances

A Free Prescription You Can Have Filled and Use at Home

London.—Do you wear glasses? Are you a victim of eye strain or other eye weaknesses? If so, you will be glad to know that according to Dr. Lewis there is real hope for you. Many whose eyes were failing say they have had their eyes restored through the principle of this wonderful free prescription. One man says, after trying it: "I was almost blind; could not see to read at all. Now I can read everything without any glasses and my eyes do not water any more. At night they would pain dreadfully; now they feel fine all the time. It was like a miracle to me." A lady who used it says: "The atmosphere seemed hazy with or without glasses, but after using this prescription for fifteen days everything seems clear. I can even read fine print without glasses." It is believed that thousands who wear glasses can now discard them in a reasonable time and multitudes more will be able to strengthen their eyes so as to be spared the trouble and expense of ever getting glasses. Eye troubles of many descriptions may be wonderfully benefited by following the simple rules. Here is the prescription: Go to any active drug store and get a bottle of Bon-Opto tablets. Drop one Bon-Opto tablet in a fourth of a glass of water and allow to dissolve. With this liquid bathe the eyes two to four times daily. You should notice your eyes clear up perceptibly right from the start and inflammation will quickly disappear. If your eyes are bothering you, even a little, take steps to save them now before it is too late. Many hopelessly blind might have been saved if they had cared for their eyes in time.

Note: Another prominent Physician to whom the above article was submitted, said: "Bon-Opto is a very remarkable remedy. Its constituent ingredients are well known to eminent eye specialists and widely prescribed by them. The manufacturers guarantee it to strengthen eyesight 50 per cent. in one week's time in many instances or refund the money. It can be obtained from any good druggist and is one of the very few preparations I feel should be kept on hand for regular use in almost every family." The Valmas Drug Co., Store 6, Toronto, will fill your orders if your druggist cannot.

Boat That Needs No Crew

New American Coast Defense Boat Is Uncanny

The most uncanny vessel afloat in American waters is anchored in the cove at West Gloucester, Mass. The only craft to be seen, it is the new coast defense boat, invented by John Hays Hammond, jr. You feel that it is uncanny when you look at it afloat in the little harbor and realize that without a soul on board it can nevertheless be directed in any direction, and when it is in line with an enemy ship it can fire a broadside as effectively as a big man-of-war with a full crew and complement of trained gunners.

The wireless is the explanation. From the coast Mr. Hammond can start the motor on the boat, set the steering gear as he likes and then train the guns on any desired target. It is just another of the marvels which modern warfare has brought into being.

As to its practicability, the inventor is modest but positive.

"It's all right for coast defense work," he says. "And it is comparatively so simple that one a week can be turned out by a shipbuilder without difficulty. In the event of a big order, the parts could be standardized and made in wholesale lots, so that the output could be greatly increased."

Of course Mr. Hammond is not telling the details of this new invention, but the boat is ready for service, and from the window of his laboratory in West Gloucester the inventor can look out on the little harbor and keep an eye on his new craft, which may play a part in the world war.

When Holloway's Corn Cure is applied to a corn or wart it kills the roots and the callosity comes out without injury to the flesh.

Spain Provides For National Parks

The Spanish government has enacted a law providing for the creation of national parks. All exceptionally picturesque regions, forests or lands that the State may select for this purpose are to be considered part of the park system. Access to them will be facilitated by suitable means of communication. The natural beauty of the parks, their fauna and flora, as well as geological or water features of interest, will be protected from destruction, deterioration, or defacement.

No Peace for Him

Willie was out walking with his mother when she thought she saw a boy on the other side of the street making faces at her darling.

"Willie," asked mother, "is that horrid boy making faces at you?"

"He is," replied Willie, giving his coat a tug. "Now, mother, don't start any peace talk—you just hold my coat for about five minutes."—Exchange.

Most in Demand

"What do we need for dinner, Maggie," asked the mistress as the maid appeared at the door of the room.

"A new set av dishes, mum," answered Maggie, lububriously. "Oi've jest thripped over the edge av the rug."

Forgot How He Won High Honor

French Officer Just Did "What He Could and Kept at It"

Absolute confidence in his assertion that France will never be beaten, and that the Allies will strike the decisive blow this year has become a marked characteristic of Lieut. Charles Pierault, a French officer, who is returning to the front after having spent a month's leave in the Canadian West.

"Verdun," he says, "was the colossal mistake made by the enemy. They tried to break through at that point and take Paris, but their futile attempt cost them 600,000 men. We lost 200,000 too, but in five hours we retook all the ground that the enemy had taken in seven months at an enormous sacrifice of men and munitions."

Along with Lieut. Pierault is Lieut. De Witte, son of a French general, who held a host of Germans with one machine gun, and for which he was awarded the French Cross of War. In antibellum days they were farmers at Parkside, near Prince Albert, and answered the call as reservists.

Asked how he came to be awarded the Military Cross with a star and palm, signifying that he had at least committed three acts of exceptional bravery, he smiled and replied, "Really, I forgot how I got them. I just did what I could and kept at it. I got the cross in the Woevre, the star at Verdun, and the palm on the Somme."

Neither he nor his companion would tell of the specific acts for which the honors were awarded.

Lieut. Pierault belongs to the famous Eighty-eighth regiment, which is to the French what the Grenadiers or Black Watch are to the British. He was a private until last summer, when his bravery won for him a commission. Speaking of Verdun, he said it was merely a succession of shell holes when he left it, but he was glad he was going back to rejoin the men whom he met there. He has been twice wounded and once gassed.—Winnipeg Telegram.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc

Economic Value of Birds

Immense Saving Brought About By the Destruction of Insects by Birds

The economic value of birds, because of their service to agriculture, horticulture and forestry, is estimated in Minnesota at $2,500,000 annually. This is a saving brought about by the destruction by insectivorous birds of insects harmful to crops, fruits and trees, and the protection of such birds should be encouraged. Clubs and societies are being formed in most sections for this purpose, and many schools and individuals are encouraging the placing of bird houses and feeding stations. While the non-game bird situation is improving, the State Department reports the depletion of grouse, partridge and prairie chicken as alarming, and that refuges, closed seasons and protection from natural enemies are needed.—The Farmer.

DOMINION RUBBER SYSTEM
CANADIAN CONSOLIDATED RUBBER CO. LIMITED
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

Millions of colds start with wet feet, which could and should be prevented by wearing rubbers, rubber farm shoes or high rubber boots.

Through the slop and slush of Spring you can work better, be more comfortable, and enjoy better health, if your feet are protected by rubber footwear bearing one of these famous Trade Marks:

"JACQUES CARTIER" - "GRANBY"
"MERCHANTS" - "DAISY"
"MAPLE LEAF" - "DOMINION"

Canadian Consolidated Rubber Co. LIMITED
Largest Manufacturers of Rubber Goods in the British Empire
EXECUTIVE OFFICES - MONTREAL, P.Q.
SEVEN LARGE, UP-TO-DATE MANUFACTURING PLANTS IN CANADA
28 "SERVICE" BRANCHES AND WAREHOUSES THROUGHOUT CANADA
MADE IN CANADA
46

The Growth of Canada

The Immense Strides Made by the Dominion During the Past Fifty Years

Mr. Frank Yeigh's 5,000 facts about Canada, always a valuable publication, seems particularly timely in the year of the jubilee anniversary of confederation. Our progress in fifty years may be illustrated by a few figures. Population has increased from less than three and a half millions to eight millions, as estimated. Postoffice savings deposits have increased from less than a quarter of a million to forty millions. Trade is more than ten times as great as at confederation. Railway mileage is sixteen times as great. Wheat exports have increased sixty times, manufactures have increased five times. All this, of course, refers to material growth. Many things cannot be expressed in figures.

Yet without this material growth Canada might have been a source of weakness and anxiety to the rest of the empire, instead of a source of confidence and strength. Education, political development, all the signs of a high civilization will be observed by those who read the history of half a century of United Canada.—From the Toronto Star.

CURE COWS' CAKED BAGS
With
EGYPTIAN LINIMENT
For Sale by all Dealers
Douglas & Company, Napanee, Ont.

Careless Hero

The Morning Caller—Vos you ze man vot safe mine little boy from drowning yesterday?

The Rescuer—Yes, I am.

The Morning Caller—Zen vhere's his cap?—London Sketch.

ANY CORN LIFTS OUT DOESN'T HURT A BIT!

No foolishness! Lift your corns and calluses off with fingers —It's like magic!

Sore corns, hard corns, soft corns or any kind of a corn, can harmlessly be lifted right out with the fingers if you apply upon the corn a few drops of freezone, says a Cincinnati authority.

For little cost one can get a small bottle of freezone at any drug store, which will positively rid one's feet of every corn or callus without pain.

This simple drug dries the moment it is applied and does not even irritate the surrounding skin while applying it or afterwards.

This announcement will interest many of our readers. If your druggist hasn't any freezone tell him to surely get a small bottle for you from his wholesale drug house.

A Home Truth

Henpeck (to son)—I can't understand you giving your mother so much impudence. I never dared talk back to my mother.

Son—No, and you wouldn't dare to talk back to my mother, either.

The Beauty of a Clear Skin.—The condition of the liver regulates the condition of the blood. A disordered liver causes impurities in the blood and these show themselves in blemishes on the skin. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills in acting upon the liver act upon the blood and a clear, healthy skin will follow intelligent use of this standard medicine. Ladies, who will fully appreciate this prime quality of these pills, can use them with the certainty that the effect will be most gratifying.

Never Can Tell

He—Do you think your father would consent to my marrying you?

She—He might. Father's so eccentric.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

British War Badges

Many Strange Decorations Are Worn Without Authority

Even English people are asking the meaning of the different badges, patches, and stripes that decorate the soldier's khaki. One regiment, the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, is permitted to wear a bunch of black ribbons, called a "flash," hanging from the back of the tunic collar. Other patches that men wear on their backs and sleeves, just below their shoulders, are distinguishing marks that various divisions have adopted.

In addition to these patches many soldiers are wearing a little blue and red ribbon under the numerals on their shoulder straps. When asked its meaning the men declare that it is an unofficial badge to show they took part in the landing in Gallipoli and is copied from the Australians, who have a distinctive badge for the same purpose.

The war office issued no badge or ribbon during the war except the gold stripe for the wounded and the silver badge for men who have been discharged. The silver stripe that some hospitals have issued to men who have returned ill from the front is entirely out of order, and, as a war office official said, is forbidden to be worn on uniform. The gold stripe for the wounded is not meant to be worn on civilian clothing, but no official steps will be taken to prevent men from wearing it.

The Great American Desert

When the Utah prohibition law becomes effective one can go from ocean to ocean, 3,500 miles, without seeing a saloon. Starting from Wilmington, N. C., the traveller on this boozeless highway could traverse North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Idaho and Oregon.—American Issue.

Tipples—Now, m'dear, I'll tell you how I happened to come home so late if you'll only listen.

Mrs. Tipples—All right. Turn off the radiator before you begin.

Tipples—Wha' for?

Mrs Tipples—Oh, it seems extravagant to have steam and hot air both going at once.

MADE IN CANADA



Used for making hard and soft soap, for softening water, for cleaning, disinfecting and for over 500 other purposes.
REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.
E.W. GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED

Assisting the Farmer

An Experiment in Credit and What Came of It

An illuminating example of how a city community can increase its own prosperity by helping the surrounding agricultural population to increase theirs is to be found in the success that has attended Lethbridge Alberta, in its scheme for advancing livestock to farmers. Lethbridge is not a large city, measured alongside of New York, Chicago, and other types of the skyscraper class, but it hopes to be some day; and it has wisely recognized that until it can get on to the plane where it will grow by its own impetus, it cannot do better than increase the wealth-producing power of its rural territory.

Recognizing, too, that the livestock industry is the foundation of all true agricultural wealth, it formulated some three years ago a scheme for helping the farmers whose trade came to Lethbridge to become livestock owners. A number of Lethbridge business men—retailers, wholesalers and professional men—guaranteed $150 each to form a credit with a bank, paying five per cent. in cash and giving their notes for the remainder. It was not expected that the guarantors would make any direct profits; in fact, no dividends were promised, and as far as we know none have been paid.

This credit being put into the hands of trustees, applications were accepted from a number of farmers, and a number of cattle and hogs were bought. It is a noteworthy fact that seventy-five per cent. of these loans have already been repaid. This scheme, now commonly known as the "Lethbridge" scheme, was, because of its success, adopted by other Western Canadian city communities. Its success demonstrated to the farming community generally that it would be good business if more farmers could borrow on livestock purchases under lien. The United Farmers of Alberta took the matter up at their 1916 convention, and obtained from the Dominion government an amendment to Bank Act, whereby chartered banks are enabled to make such liens. Any reputable farmer may now arrange with his own banker to increase his livestock operations, and the bank manager can feel safe in lending the money.

Barn Fires

Lack of Windows an Incentive to Dangerous Practices

In any statement of buildings destroyed by fire, barns and stables occupy a prominent place. One of the chief reasons for this is the necessary use of lanterns and other lights. In many barns artificial light must be used at almost all hours, with the resultant element of danger.

There is nothing more dangerous than a lighted match in a barn, with, probably, loose straw or hay on the floor, and everything as dry as tinder.

Daylight is one of the cheapest of our natural resources, and it is easily transmitted. While making use of daylight, farmers will at the same time remove a very serious element of fire danger—a cause of fires in barns and stables which can only be charged to pure carelessness.

May Soon Be Wearing Codfish Shoes

The United States government experiments to develop leather from shark and other fish skins are reported to be progressing satisfactorily. In addition to the skins of sharks experiments were made with the skins of such fish as cod, hakegrouper and stingray.

Grape-Nuts contains the rich supplies of phosphate of potash grown in wheat and barley.
Its mission is therefore clear and plain—it supplies what ordinary food lacks.
And it does its work in a sturdy, straightforward, dependable way, as tens of thousands of its users can testify.
"There's a Reason"

Enemy Food Shortage

"Deplorable Conditions," Says Dr. Michaelis, Prussian Food Controller

The Prussian food controller, Dr. George Michaelis, made in the Prussian diet what the Koelnische Zeitung calls a serious speech on the food situation, says a Reuter despatch from Amsterdam.

Dr. Michaelis declared that the distress was such that a more severe state of things, especially in the large industrial centres, could hardly be imagined. He indicated the possibility that all surplus stocks of grain would be exhausted and said that radical measures were needed to enable the people to hold out until next year.

"We have, in the third year of the war," the food controller is quoted as saying, "discovered that among all sections of the people the general feeling evinced is not one of that endurance for which we had hoped. This is human nature, but it is highly deplorable and may have most serious results.

"We have not perceived in the towns that stern supervision which is absolutely necessary in the distribution of foodstuffs. There has been widespread abuse of bread tickets, entailing grave consequences as regards our stocks. Bread tickets have been illegally used on such a shocking scale that our entire reserves were exhausted. So when potatoes failed and bread was ordered as a substitute, there was none available. Flour has been similarly reduced, owing to similar irregularities in the mills."

Dr. Michaelis concluded by urging the utmost severity to remedy the shortcomings while there was yet time.

The speech caused a sensation and the Socialist Hurfer, following, according to the Rheinisch Westfalische Zeitung, declared that the junkers were to blame if a famine supervened. An attempt was being made, he said, to shift the blame on England.

"The selfishness of the Agrarians," he said, "is the cause of the high prices. The war would long since have been ended if everybody had to suffer hunger equally." The minister of agriculture then spoke and vigorously defended himself against attacks. He alluded to the critical situation created by the partial success of the Entente's plan of starving Germany, and added:

"For the small bread ration one can only make the Almighty responsible, who has not given us the harvest we expected."

MARCH WEATHER RHEUMATIC WEATHER

Victims Can Cure Themselves With Dr. Williams' Pink Pills

With the coming of March people who are afflicted with rheumatism begin to have unpleasant reminders of their trouble. The weather is changeable—balmy and springlike one day, raw, cold and piercing the next. It is such sudden changes of weather that sets the pangs and tortures of rheumatism, lumbago and sciatica going. But it must be borne in mind that although weather conditions start the pains, the trouble is deeply rooted in the blood, and can only be cured through the blood. All the lotions and liniments in the world can't cure rheumatism. Rubbing may seem to ease the pain while you are rubbing, but there its value ends. Only through the blood can you cure rheumatism. That's why Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have so many thousands of cures of this trouble to their credit. The new, rich blood which they actually make drives out the poisonous acid and rheumatism is vanquished. Among many sufferers from rheumatism who have been cured by this medicine is Mr. C. H. McGee, freight shed foreman for the G. T. R. at Peterboro, who says:—"In the course of my work I am naturally exposed to all kinds of weather, with the result that about two years ago I contracted rheumatism which settled in my legs. At times I could hardly walk, and often had to quit my day's work owing to the stiffness and the pain. I tried different remedies without getting any help until I began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I used six boxes of these and can say that I am about as well as ever I was. I still take the pills occasionally, and I hope that my experience may be of benefit to some other rheumatic sufferer."

If you suffer from rheumatism, or any other disease of the blood, begin to cure yourself today with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

A Good Excuse

Is the Kaiser Making the World His Enemy to Escape Wrath at Home?

Have the aristocrats of Germany, foiled in their dream of world power, declared war against civilization that they may appease the wrath of a disillusioned and defeated people by pleading inability to contend against a world in arms?

As the hopelessness of the German cause has become more and more pronounced, political observers in increasing numbers have predicted that the Hohenzollern militarists would seize upon this avenue of escape from their failure to make good their promises to the German people.

And now comes Count Okuma, Japanese statesman, with the prediction that the entry into the war of the United States means the early surrender of Germany.

For years the militarists have deluded their people with talk of "Deutschland uber alles;" of a place in the sun to be won only by the sword; of a Germanized universe whose guiding light should be the "kultur" of the Teutonic savants.

They may well fear to offer their people, in lieu of these golden dreams, an impoverished country, a decimated population and the approbrium of civilization.

They cannot afford to confess defeat by those nations whom they so confidently set out to ravage that Germany might feed upon their destruction.

They may well welcome the opportunity to say "We have fought the good fight; we have done our best, but we cannot by force of arms subdue an embattled world."—From the Detroit Times.

LOWER PRICED ONION SEED

HIGH GRADE TESTED ONION SEED AT ONE DOLLAR A POUND LESS THAN LAST YEAR. SOW 5 lbs SEED PER ACRE. AVERAGE CROP 500 BUSHELS PER ACRE.

Yellow Globe Danvers Onion, black seed ....oz. 25c, lb. $2.10
5 lbs. $9.25.
Giant Yellow Prizetaker Onion, black seed ....oz. 25c, lb. $2.10
5 lbs. $9.25.
Large Red Wethersfield Onion, black seed ....oz. 25c, lb. $2.00,
5 lbs. $9.25.
Market Maker Golden Globe Onion, ..oz. 25c, lb. $2.10, 5 lbs. $9.25
Early Yellow Danvers Onion, black seed ....oz. 20c, lb. $1.90,
5 lbs. $8.25.
Southport White Globe Onion, black seed ....oz. 40c, lb. $4.00,
Red Globe Prizewinner Onion, black seed..........oz. 25c, lb. $2.10,
5 lbs. $9.25.
Select Yellow Dutch Onion Setts................lb. 35c, 5 lbs. $1.70
XXX Guernsey Parsnip, fine smooth roots ....Pkg. 10c, oz. 20c,
4 oz. 50c.
Detroit Dark Red Table Beet (round) ...Pkg. 5c, oz. 20c, 4 oz. 50c
Chantenay Red Table Carrot ....Pkg. 5c, oz. 25c, 4 oz. 65c
Rust Proof Dwarf Black Wax Butter Beans .....lb. 50c, 5 lbs. $2.25
Early White Cory Sweet Table Corn ....lb. 35c, 5 lbs. $1.50
London Long Green Cucumber (great cropper)..........Pkg. 5c,
oz. 15c, 4 ozs. 40c.
XXX Solid Head Lettuce ....Pkg. 10c, oz. 25c, 4 ozs. 75c
Improved Beefsteak Tomato ....Pkg. 10c, 1-2 oz. 35c, oz. 60c
XXX Scarlet Oval Radish (mild, crisp) Pkg. 10c, oz. 20c, 4 ozs. 50c
Little Marvel Garden Bush Peas, very early .....4 ozs. 15c, lb. 40c
Early Branching Asters, Crimson, Pink, White or Mixed ..Pkg. 10c
Mammoth Fringed Cosmos, mixed colors ....Pkg. 10c
XXX Mammoth Verbenas, superb mixture of colors ......Pkg. 10c
XXX Spencer Giant Sweet Peas, all shades mixed ....Pkg. 15c
oz. 35c.

"Pakro" Seedtape. "You plant it by the Yard."
2 pkts. for 25c. Ask for descriptive list.

Rennie's Seed Annual Free to All. Delivery Free in Canada.

Order through your LOCAL DEALER or direct from

RENNIE'S SEEDS WM. RENNIE CO., LIMITED
394 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg
ALSO AT TORONTO, MONTREAL, VANCOUVER

Mink Farming

These Valuable Fur-bearers Can Be Successfully Bred

While fox ranching is the most important and best known branch of domestic fur production, the rearing of various other valuable fur bearers will probably occupy a prominent place in future fur-farming development. The experience of Mr. E. L. MacDonald, of Halifax, demonstrates that mink can be successfully bred in captivity.

"In the spring of 1914, I decided to try if some success could not be attained with this highly nervous and delicate animal, and bought two pairs from a rancher. As one of these had been injured when caught it died shortly afterwards, but after some difficulty I was able to purchase another female. In the spring of 1915 I had fourteen live minks, but unfortunately on account of not separating the young of one of the families from the mother soon enough, I lost the mother. In the spring of 1916 I had forty-six to take care of, and, profiting by my experience of the year before, was able to save all of them and this year, with no bad luck, I will probably have one hundred animals.

"If their surroundings are at all natural, with the proper care in feeding and a little judgment in the mating season, I can see no reason why anyone so inclined, cannot raise mink both profitably and as a pastime.

"I find the ranch-bred mink are more contented and much larger than the wild ones, and believe the regular feeding is conductive to better fur; being larger, of course, the animal is more valuable from every standpoint.

"The dens should be large enough for them to play in, and as natural as is possible, although they are animals that do not require any luxuries if their house is dry and clean."

A Landmark in History

The revolution in Petrograd may easily prove one of the greatest incidents in the war, one of the decisive facts in determining German defeat, and one of the landmarks in human history, as it indicates bringing 180,000,000 of people within the frontiers of democracy. For Germany any uprising of the Russian people would be a defeat beyond all compare, because the national will of the Russian people at all times has been to drive the Germans out of Russia—both the German armies and the German influence. If Russia has at last awakened, if Russia has at last, through patriotic Russian leaders, taken charge of her government, her army and her resources, we are bound to see a recrudescence of Russian victory at the frontier and a complete change in the whole prospect of the war.—The Tribune.

A Tragedy in Wasted Foods

According to the report of the Health Department, more than 960,000 pounds, or approximately 481 tons, of food products were condemned and destroyed last week. The lot was made up of food, which, good for use when it started for New York, had spoiled en route and had been seized by inspectors. It was dumped below the Lower Bay.

Back of this amazing piece of business, which amounts to little less than a tragedy of the markets in this season of monstrous overcharging and of needless deprivation, is a story of faults in shipment, or in transit managements, or in both these particulars.—New York World.

If the Enemy Won

Germany's Ideal for the English—Was Slavery

Robert Bridges, British poet laureate, quotes a well-authenticated incident, and sends it to the Times of London. He describes it as follows:

In 1913 an American in Berlin was talking with one of the Prussian Junkers about their plan for the conquest of England; and he asked him what they meant to do when they had conquered England—for the conquest was assumed as a matter of course. The Prussian replied. "The first thing we shall do is to impose an indemnity of twenty thousand million pounds ($100,000,000,000)."

"But," objected the American, "there is not so much money in all the country." "We know that," answered the Junker, "but we shall occupy England until they have paid it. They will have to work it out."

"But if they refuse to work, how can you compel them?"

"The lash," said the Prussian.

"What! Slavery?"

"Yes; slavery."

It is easy and cheap for any one German to deny that he himself ever had such intentions. But this was the scheme of those who are responsible for the war.

The first step was to destroy France so that she should not raise her head for a hundred years (those are their own words in print before the war), and they trusted that when France was destroyed they would be able, with the help of the rebellion that they had formented in Ireland and other advantages, to land sufficient troops in England to destroy Britain more easily than France.

Miller's Worm Powders are par excellence the medicine for children who are found suffering from the ravages of worms. They immediately alter the stomachic conditions under which the worms subsist and drive them from the system, and, at the same time, they are tonical in their effect upon the digestive organs, restoring them to healthful operation and ensuring immunity from further disorders from such a cause.

An Aerial Battle

Airmen in Fleets Fought While Thousands Gazed

The Paris Liberte's correspondent on the Somme gives an account of an aerial battle which took place over the German lines near Baupaume, the fluctuations of which were followed by thousands of anxious spectators. The battle was joined at a height of 9,000 feet. The German fleet consisted of at least 38 Fokkers and Rumplers, while there were only 30 British machines.

The issue hung long in the balance. The first to be put out of action was a Fokker. It whirled giddily for a moment, burst into flames, and then crashed to the ground. Soon afterwards a British biplane was badly hit. Next two German aeroplanes came to grief at a short distance from their line. The British airmen displayed very great superiority and in the end remained masters of the air, pursuing the enemy with the utmost daring. The enemy squadrons were completely routed with losses considerably greater than those sustained by the British.

Proved

"Is your wife economical?"

"Very. Look at the clothes that she makes me wear."

WOMEN'S NERVES

Women, more than men, have excitable nerves, because tiring work and physical strain tax their more delicate nervous systems and bring premature age and chronic weakness—unless treated intelligently.

Drug-laden pills and alcoholic concoctions cannot build up a woman's strength, but the concentrated medicinal food properties in

SCOTT'S EMULSION

build strength from its very source and are helping thousands of women to gain control of their nerve power—overcome tiredness, nervousness, impatience and irritability.

SCOTT'S is a liquid-food—free from drugs.

Scott & Bowne, Toronto, Ont.

FORMULATING PLANS FOR PROPER CARE OF THE RETURNED SOLDIER

LORD SHAUGHNESSY TELLS WHAT CANADA NEEDS

Suit the Work for the Man, and Give the Man Skill for his Work —Brains and Boldness Required in the Development Of the Problem of Placing the Returned Men

Lord Shaughnessy may be best known now as President of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. When the inner history of the war comes to be written he will be still better known as one of the effective organizers of victory. From the beginning he threw his energy, and directed the energies of many of his staff, into the national cause.

When asked for a statement as to Canada's greatest needs at this critical time, especially in making arrangements for returned soldiers, Lord Shaughnessy said in part:

"The return of our soldiers will be a tremendous opportunity for the country. Shall we seize it, or bungle and miss it? That will be the test of the quality of Canadian statesmanship.

We have always wanted men to develop the country. Well, there they are, or will be—ready to our hand. Immigration is desirable, but uncertain. These men of ours will come home as a matter of course.

They will not come back exactly the same as they were, but some people have an absurdly exaggerated idea of the change we may expect. The slacker has been improved by discipline, and the downright steady man has certainly not been turned into a slacker. Taken as a whole, the men who return able-bodied will be found better men than ever, physically and mentally—more hardy, self-reliant and enterprising; their minds widened by experience. Some of them will naturally take a litte time to settle down and get their bearings. But that will be only a passing phase.

I take for granted that the present system of getting ex-soldiers employment will be greatly improved and developed, for it is barely able to place the few thousands already with us. But, even if the system is so improved that every man returning after the war gets some sort of a job, it does not follow that we shall have any great cause to boast. We shall have achieved a negative success; but we must aim at something higher, a more positive success.

There is too much haphazard employment, at the best of times; and with a flood of men having to be placed simultaneously there is a greatly increased danger of shoving them into places without enough regard to suitability. Putting round pegs into square holes does not pay.

Having still some time to prepare, there will be no excuse if we do not devise schemes of employment which will use a high percentage of each man's capacity, instead of a low percentage.

The man and his employer and the country at large will all gain by this. The man can make most by work that he is interested in, and has skill for. The industry that he is engaged in prospers by his good work, and the country as a whole prospers or suffers according to the prosperity or depression of its various industries.

I am glad to hear that the National Service Commission is taking steps to discover the previous trade or calling of each man now under arms, and his intentions or capacities for his future career, at any rate in the matter of agriculture. This is the foundation industry of the whole country. Farming should be made so profitable, by educational and financial aid, and the social conditions of rural life should be so improved, that thousands of men with natural inclinations that way will be attracted to agriculture and will succeed at it.

But even when that is done, the great majority of the men will have to be provided for in other kinds of work. I should like to see thousands of them, not now highly skilled, given special training to equip them with the skill they lack. I am sure it would pay the country to give it them.

We must use brains and ingenuity in forming our plans for doing the best that can be done for—and with—the returning men.

Good people often say to them, "Nothing is too good for you." It is easy to talk like that, in vague generalities. But we have got to come down to particulars, and find out in detail what is best for the men—yes, and for each particular man, with his individual capacities and aptitudes.

By doing that very thing for men returning disabled, the Military Hospitals Commission has given the country a splendid lead. This lead should be followed in dealing with the mass of men returning later on. The benefits of this system should finally be extended to our people generally, so that every boy on leaving school should be directed and helped into the occupation that he can do best in—and trained specially for it, whenever that is by any means possible. In some cases, of course, it is hard to tell what a boy will be most fit for, until long after he leaves school. But even in such a case a good deal can be done to keep him out of work that he is positively unfit for.

The Commission, I notice, gives men a good deal of occupation and instruction, while they are still under medical treatment. In fact, these occupations form part of the curative treatment—a really valuable part. But they also help to develop a man's technical skill. Often they reveal astonishing talents which even the man himself did not know he possessed.

This skill is developed, and these talents are discovered and trained, as they never would have been if the men had not become hospital patients. It is a striking case of getting good out of evil.

I am not surprised to find that many returned soldiers, simply through the training they have had in hospitals, have gone out to take positions better than they ever occupied before.

An extra privilege is given to men who are so incapacitated that they cannot take up their old line of work. They are given special training for a new occupation, in technical colleges or otherwise. And they are helped to choose the occupation most suitable and profitable for them, by the advice of medical and vocational experts. The cost of the training is paid for them, and so is even their maintenance and that of their families, for as long as the training lasts—and a month longer.

It is an admirable system, and I should like to see every man seizing the opportunity who has it offered to him.

Too Much Side

No Room for Superior Manners in the Canadian Army

An officer of a Canadian unit not yet sent overseas entered a Winnipeg restaurant the other day and the waitress led him to a table at which sat a private with a woman companion. "Please show me to another seat," said the officer; "I don't care to sit at a table with a private." "Excuse me sir," said the private, rising. "I am a returned soldier and I have seen 27 months service at the front." But the officer had moved away.

It is to be hoped there is not much of that sort of thing among officers of Canadian troops. A man of this fellow's calibre would stand about as much chance of success in handling a body of Canadian privates at the front as would a tenderfoot on the back of a bucking broncho.

There is no room for "side" of that sort in the Canadian army, where, off parade, the private is frequently in better position socially than his superior in rank. One cause of satisfaction is that when the men of this type get to the front, if they ever do, they are certain to be "educated."—Calgary Daily Herald.

Accurate Firing

British Soldiers Have Become Good Marksmen Through Experience

Captain Reginald Forbes, of the Scots Greys, writing from one of the trenches on the Somme, refers to the splendid shooting of the men under his charge. "Ten months ago," he states, "the waste was serious. Now the tendency is, if anything, the other way. The spirit of efficiency has spread throughout the entire front, and the occasional contact with the artillery men has done a world of good to the infantry. A miss is held to be a sort of disgrace. German prisoners tell us that officers declare that the British aim to lose no lead. The airmen have also their part in making this wonderful change in the firing of the men. We feel that when an airman has reported, at great risk to his neck, the changed position of a line of men, it is up to us to reward him for his discovery. The men who have been longest in the trenches take a pride, too, in getting the newcomer to be patient, as well as heroic."

Russia's Treatment of Her Prisoners

At the end of 1916 the prisoners employed in state and agricultural work in Russia numbered 1,138,000. Of these 545,000 were under the jurisdiction of the ministry of agriculture; 294,000 mines and factories, and 169,000 ways and communications. No intoxicating liquors are allowed to prisoners, including officers. Their food is passed by local boards, under instructions laid down by the minister of the interior. No discipline is meted out to prisoners without the consent of the commanding officers. The percentage of complaints by the prisoners has been so small that the American Ambassador at Petrograd was asked to make independent inquiries by Germany, and he reported that in all camps the conditions were most satisfactory.

A Poor Excuse

The consumption of 2,500,000 tons of barley per annum in "the manufacture of that which has only produced national drunkenness, poverty, disease, crippled efficiency, and moral degradation" does not admit of defence at any time, and under war conditions it is altogether criminal. It is said that a great amount of valuable food for stock is obtained as a by-product of the malting of barley. Assuming this to be so, it does appear a very roundabout way of utilizing barley as a food for stock. One who has tested the point says that if the feeding units of barley are placed at 92, the feeding units of the aftermalting products are 28.64, or a loss for feeding purposes of 71.64 per cent. in the co-efficients of the original barley.—The Scottish Farmer.

Overtaxed Germany

War taxation in Germany has been increased 20 per cent. in the budget presented to the Reichstag by Count von Roedern, Finance Minister. In the course of his speech, in which he announced the new war credit of 15,000,000,000 marks, (at normal exchange before the war about $3,750,000,000) Count von Roedern explained that the increase in taxation was necessary because the budget provides no new money, while the "safety law," enacted last year, called for an increase of 50 to 60 per cent in the legal reserve. One member of the Reichstag asked "If the budget was a Victory Budget."

"Is dis where dey wants a boy?"

"It is; but it must be a boy who never lies, swears, or uses slang."

"Well, me brudder's a deaf mute; I'll send him around."—Topeka Journal.

Mrs. Yearwed—John, when we were first married you used always to say grace before meals; you never do it now.

Yearwed—I am not so much afraid of your cooking now.

"He said I was an addlepated jackass. What would you advise me to do about it?"

"See a good veterinary."

Alice (modestly)—I can't imagine why he should, but he wants to marry me.

Marie—He told me dear, he admired you for the clever way you extracted a proposal from him.

Huns Commit Hideous Crimes

Women Shot Down in Cold Blooded Murders During Serbian Campaign

The London Times says a German author, Oscar Maurus Fontana, who accompanied the German army in Serbia, publishes a review in the Die Schaubuhn. In his description of the deeds of German troops in Serbian territory, he describes the following scene:

"During the march we came to a house on fire, that was a signal for shells to be rained on us. The soldiers put out the fire and brought along three women and an aged Serbian whom they found near the fire. They accused them of having set the house on fire. They replied no. They were told to confess. They replied: 'We did nothing, it was done by others. It is our house which is burning.' They were then asked how many Serbian troops had passed. They replied: 'We don't know.' Thereupon the commander said: 'Shoot them.' The group remained still. This takes their breath away. 'We are so young to make war,' said one woman.

"Nobody tells these women in their native tongue what is going to be done with them, but they understand and cast down their eyes like an animal which is expecting a blow. They did not utter a sound but a momentary shiver passed through their bodies. Their eyes look for deliverance, expecting a miracle. They walk slowly, or rather drag themselves before their executioners. They look fixedly at us, mutely and without tears in such a manner that we also had to cast down our eyes. Afterwards the crackling of rifles was heard."

Advertising and High Prices

Goods That are Advertised are Most Likely to Be Sold at a Just Price

A peculiar significance is given to an investigation into the influence of advertising on prices of commodities, recently undertaken and now in progress by the Association of National Advertisers, by the present nationwide agitation over the high cost of living. There is a widespread impression, which in many instances has deepened into conviction, that, while natural causes of supply and demand undoubtedly have operated to increase prices, the public has been also shamelessly victimized by speculators, and that prices that are beyond all reason and justice have been exacted from consumers powerless to protect themselves. Exploiters have profited by their own ability to conceal the real costs and working in the dark have been thus enabled to make enormous profits in violation of every principle of justice and fair dealing. And in most cases the law as at present drawn and administered has been powerless to reach these unscrupulous pirates.

It is a significant fact however, elicited by the investigation already referred to, that one after another of the big advertisers of the country has been able to reduce the price of his product or else to improve the quality without reducing the selling price! There are two reasons for this: one is that in countless instances the national advertisers make known to the nation the prices of their product, and the other and more important, if less obvious to the people, is that advertising is the cheapest and most effective method of marketing products. It is a common delusion in the business world that "advertising adds to the prices of the goods." And another is that a manufacturer can sell his goods more cheaply if he does not advertise! The truth is, of course, that the business man who does not advertise throws away deliberately the most effective means yet devised for reducing the cost of selling. He cannot escape from the two primary costs, those of manufacturing and of selling. He can and does introduce economies in manufacturing, and when he seeks to economize on selling he finds that advertising is the most potent means of accomplishing that economy.

It ought to be plain, therefore, that as between prices that are manipulated in the dark and those which are maintained in the light the latter are bound to be the ones that are just and fair. As one of the experts who have been gathering data for the occasion puts the question:

"Advertising is like a straight line; the shortest distance between two points—the producer and the consumer. It cuts out the grades, curves and the angles. It makes a drop of ink do the work of a salesman. Bear in mind that goods can never be sold unless there is a demand, and advertising creates this demand in the simplest, most direct and least expensive way. No other sales method can equal it in magnitude of return for a minimum of cost. And the big returns from advertising also cut down the manufacturing cost—that's another saving. Increased volume of production always means a decrease in the unit cost of production through better and more efficient manufacturing methods.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Land Being Settled Rapidly

Nearly nine hundred thousand acres of homestead lands were settled in the province of Alberta last year, according to the annual report of the Department of Agriculture, filed at the meeting of the legislature. There were 5,074 homesteads, 63 purchased homesteads and 465 pre-emptions. The prosperity of Western Canada has awakened great interest in the United States, from which the majority of these homesteaders is drawn.

Air Comes High

It is inspiring in these hard times when the cost of living is so high to read that Andrew Carnegie has paid $2,000,000 for a corner lot 100 by 225 feet to prevent a building being put up on it. Thus he gets more fresh air, and that is said to be highly advisable, especially for those who have to live in big cities.—Hartford Courant.

A Dilemma

Nell—"Oh, dear, I'm in such a quandry."

Bell—"What is it?"

Nell—"Jack promises to stop drinking if I marry him, and Tom threatens to begin if I don't."—Boston Transcript.

Rasputin the Monk A Sinister Character

Lived a Notorious Life in Russian Court Circles Using Religion as a Cloak

The life story of Rasputin, the notorious Russian monk, who was recently assassinated, is far stranger than fiction. In all the reports of the Russian revolution his name appears frequently.

This humble peasant's sinister influence at the Russian court and in society had become a serious menace to the welfare of Russia, and our gallant allies are well rid of such an unsavory character.

For several years Rasputin had been a power behind the Czar's throne. He acquired a great hold over the Czar and Czarina, and all who stood in his way or were unfriendly mysteriously disappeared into exile.

The son of a small farmer at Tobolsk, his real name was Gregory Najykh, but the peasants of his village nicknamed him Gregory Rasputin, which was freely translated as "Gregory the Rake."

He lived a peasant's life till he was about thirty, when he was seized by a quasi-religious mania, and became a lay monk, wandering from monastery to monastery. In 1909, by the introduction to high ecclesiastical authorities, he made his first appearance in Petrograd, and his magnetic personality began to exert itself over the fashionable women of the capital, who flocked to his luxurious house, where he held a sort of religious salon. Rasputin was a man of handsome presence, with a long flowing reddish hair and beard, of middle height, ingenuous and erect.

His hypnotic influence over women gave rise to many scandalous stories concerning his mode of life. But it did not trouble Rasputin, who would openly describe in unblushing detail the amazing attentions he had extorted from women of all classes.

His reputation as a "healer" reached the ears of the Czar, who received him at the Czarskoye Selo.

Rasputin at once became a favorite at court, and enjoyed the patronage of the Empress, who, rumor says, attributed the sturdier health of the Czarovitch to his intercession.

In reality this monk's religion was nothing but a cloak—he was a charlatan and imposter. He was used as an instrument of intrigue by certain reactionary cliques, made many enemies, and was bitterly attacked in the Duma and the press, but the favor which he enjoyed in aristocratic circles remained unshaken.

At last his conduct became unbearable, and he was exiled to his native Tobolsk. Before leaving he warned the Czarina that a disaster would happen. Three days later the Czarovitch fell ill, and the lay monk was immediately recalled. He is reported to have made and unmade ministries; his waiting room was thronged with the most powerful men in the Empire, and the press had been forbidden to criticize him. Rasputin was a pro-German and a bitter enemy of the Grand Duke Nicholas. Even Count Witte had to ask his approval of the cabinet policy.

In 1914 he was stabbed in the street by a peasant woman, who declared that she wished to avenge one of Rasputin's girl victims. He met his death at the hands of an assassin, three bullet wounds being found on his body, his head, chest and side.

Sage Advice of the Ancients

A correspondent suggests that the space set apart for depicting the House of Commons on the new Treasury notes might be far more usefully employed. Why not utilize the notes in the campaign for national economy, thus following the example set by the Chinese? In the Asiatic Museum at Petrograd may be seen a banknote issued at Peking in the year 2,800 B.C. In addition to the date of issue, cashier's signature, and other particulars similar to those on present-day notes, it bears inscribed around the border the sage advice: "However much you may possess, strive to be thrifty."

The French cabinet has decided on a reduction in the size of the country's daily newspapers. Most of the Paris papers had already decreased the size of their publications. A further curtailment will possibly result in some appearing in the form of a single sheet.

Next Forward Move

The Woman on the Farm Deserves Conveniences and is Gradually Getting Them

Never in the history of The Farmers' Advocate have so many inquiries come to this office regarding water systems and sewage disposal contrivances for country homes. In this issue is published an article dealing with sewage disposal on the farm. Much of this information has been published in these columns on previous occasions, but we are pleased to meet the demand for more information on a subject which interests such a large percentage of our clientele. There is a hopeful sign in the inquiries. Conditions in the farm homes are improving. All too often the farmer has bought new machinery and implements to lighten his work, forgetting about the ceaseless toil of his wife. Too often, also, has the barn been a model of handiness while the house was anything but such. Many a man had running water in his pig pen while the only running water in the house, where his wife toiled without ceasing, was in the attic where the roof leaked and the water soaked through and spoiled the paper in the front room. The woman on the farm deserves conveniences and she is gradually getting them. Running water and sewage disposal are important in farm home comfort, and they are not costly beyond the reach of the farmer.—Farmers' Advocate.

The War's Nerve Centre

Vast Nitrate Deposits in Chile Available to Entente Allies

In an area of 350 miles of arid, barren desert in Chile lies the nerve centre of the great war. If an unfriendly power had held control of this desert tract, the war would have ended long ago with the crushing of the Entente Allies. It is the famous Chilean nitrate region.

William Howard Russell, a famous English war correspondent, wrote as long ago as 1889: "Without British control of the sodium nitrates of Chile the map of the world would be very different today."

Germany now does not need to depend upon the Chilean nitrate deposits, for the German chemists are making synthetic nitrogen. However, for six months before the outbreak of the war in 1914 Germany had been receiving enormous shipments of sodium nitrate from Chile. It is estimated, in fact, that Germany had on hand 1 million tons of nitrate in August, 1914.

Some engineers say there is enough nitrate in the Chilean desert to supply the world for two hundred years. There are about fifty thousand Chileans employed in the industry. Nothing grows in the region about the nitrate deposits; it is a dead land. To all appearances the Chilean nitrate towns are like the old time Western American mining camps. A great deal of liquor is consumed in the districts and consequently there is considerable lawlessness.

North and Harvey, two British adventurers, originally owned the nitrate concessions, but now the Chilean government controls most of the valuable tract. Chile fought a war with Peru for the northernmost part of the nitrate beds and won. The British, through their financial strength, exercise the greatest control of any foreign power over the fields, though three German brokerage houses were big producers before the war.

Fur Production in Canada

Canada's rich resources in furbearing animals formed her earliest commercial attraction, and, through generations of energetic exploitation, the fur industry has occupied an important position in primary production. Of recent years it has become increasingly evident that the permanent preservation of this source of wealth demands the much more rigorous protection of fur-bearers. One of the essential requirements is the collection of accurate statistical data of fur production from year to year, as a reliable index to the increase or depletion of our resources. Such a system is already enforced in several provinces, where trappers and fur dealers are licensed and compelled to make annual returns as to their operations. Similar measures should apply to every important fur producing region of the Dominion.



Mrs. Tim-Ber: "I'm hoping they'll let the Forest Family help along this 'Thrift' campaign that's advertised."

Mr. Tim-Ber: "Good idea! We've been giving the Fire Fiend more than six million dollars a year. The Governments can bank that money if they say the word."

News Item:—"Forest losses in Canada through preventable fires average six million dollars annually. This enormous damage can be stopped by modern systems of forest protection."

DUMA BECAME A VITAL FACTOR IN SECURING POLITICAL FREEDOM

WAS ORIGINALLY A SOP FOR THE RUSSIAN PEOPLE

Notwithstanding the Many Obstacles to Political Reform, the Members of Russian Duma Have Always Taken Advantage Of Freedom of Speech and Voiced the People's Views

The unpopularity of the Russo-Japanese war led to an insistent demand from the Liberal and Revolutionary leaders in Russia for a "Constituent Assembly," which should replace the hated bureaucratic regime by democratic institutions, and the Duma was the "sop to public opinion." It has had a checkered career, but, despite the continued opposition of the Czar and his followers, it has forced itself on the administration, until it has become a vital factor in the administration of the affairs of the Empire.

Its short history has been characterized by imprisonments of its leaders of the more radical sections, and assassinations of leading bureaucrats.

The first Duma was opened in 1906. It lasted only a few days, when it was dissolved by M. Goremykin, the leader of the Czar's government. The house was opened again the following year, and, to soothe the demands of the members, Mr. Stolypin, the then leader of the government, promised all kinds of reforms; but minor revolutions were the sequence, of much disappointment on the part of the various parties composing the Duma.

The competence of the Russian Duma has been strictly limited. It shared with the Emperor the legislative power, including the discussion and sanctioning of the budget. All measures dealing with the army and the navy were outside its competence; these were not laws, but "administrative rules." The procedure of the house practically placed the control of the legislation in the hands of the ministers. Any member could suggest legislation, but its introduction was at the discretion of the ministers, though the ministers were not responsible to the Duma, but to the Emperor.

But, notwithstanding these obstacles to political reform, the members of Russia's "Popular House" have always taken advantage of freedom of speech, when it existed, and have at least voiced the views of the people.

It has been noticeably on the side of the allies since the war was declared, and has been closed more than once by an Imperial ukase for being "too pronouncedly pro-ally."

Newfoundland Fisheries

Lack of Tonnage and Loss of Vessels Alarming Fish Exporters

Newfoundland's fish exporter's are disturbed over the difficulty of obtaining enough vessels to market their product this year. The fisheries constitute the main industry of the colony, and in normal times a large fleet of schooners and small steamers is engaged throughout the autumn and winter in carrying to Europe and South America fish caught in the spring and summer and cured by being pickled and dried in the sun. The vessels trading principally with Portugal and Spain, Italy and Greece, bring back cargoes of salt from Sicily and Spain.

Until recently the war has not seriously interfered with this trade except for a temporary shutting off of the Greek market by the Entente blockade. Since Jan. 1, however, six fish-carrying vessels have been torpedoed off the Portuguese coast and in the Mediterranean. Fishing agencies here have purchased all vessels at present available, but as the British admiralty has requisitioned many steamers formerly used in the trade there is a growing shortage of tonnage.

The trade will require at least 35,000 tons of salt to cure this year's catch of fish. Thus far only enough ships have been secured to bring in 9,000 tons.

Household Science

Success Attending the Development of This Branch of Study in Saskatchewan

The teaching of household science in Saskatchewan began in the year 1909 when the public schools of Regina, under Superintendent E. E. Hutcherson, installed an equipment in the Alexandra school. In less than four years, Moose Jaw, Saskatoon and Prince Albert followed. Prince Albert equipped one centre, which serves both public and high schools; Saskatoon equipped two; Moose Jaw three, and Regina six centres. Last year two collegiate institutes and one high school installed equipment for this work.

In the autumn of 1914, a director of household science was appointed as an official in the department of education. It is a matter for congratulation that Saskatchewan is the only province in the Dominion of Canada that has taken this step forward; and it is more gratifying still to learn that only eight of the forty-eight states of the union have state directors of household science. In January, 1915, the director entered upon her duties, which include the supervision and direction of the work of the teachers-in-training in the Normal schools, the inspection of the work in the high schools, and the extension of household science to the schools in rural communities, so that it may be brought into close relation with life in the country. "To accomplish this last, special attention should be given to the training of teachers. For this purpose two specialists were engaged last year to give the necessary training in the two Normal schools.

For the past two years, household science has been an optional subject for third and second-class teachers' examinations. There were twenty candidates who chose this option in 1915. In 1916 there were seven times as many, which shows that girls, especially, feel the need of the knowledge which this subject alone can give.

Of the seven cities in the province, household science is taught in the public schools of six of them, of the seven collegiate institutes, it is taught in three; of the fifteen high schools, it is taught in four. Some phase of household science is taught in about one-third of all the town and village schools in the province.

When the pioneer conditions of this province are taken into consideration, and the peculiar economic conditions existing everywhere at the present time, the department of education is to be congratulated on its success in extending this training in the schools which will react in an effectual way upon the homes of the future citizens of Saskatchewan.—Regina Leader.

Praised Lloyd George

His French Colleague, Thomas, Analyzes Reasons for Affection

Albert Thomas, Minister of Munitions, wrote in L'Humanite (Paris Socialist daily): The noble, religious thought animating the English statesman is the defence of the prerogatives that raise man above the beasts of the forests—justice, liberty, and moral law. And it is in this thought that the whole English people is as one with him. In the dugouts of Verdun, when Lloyd George, in a speech that drew tears from the most robust, celebrated the heroes fallen at Verdun, it was because they had saved right and civilization that he turned his grateful thoughts with emotion towards them. It is a comfort in reading Mr. Lloyd George to feel that in spite of the difference of temperament and tradition, the same keenness for justice, and for a peace founded on the respect of right, animates the workmen of Sheffield and the Socialists of Paris, the Tommies and the Polius. Let us not cease to keep constantly in our hearts this high and noble ideal.

Petrified Bird's Nest

Petrified bird's eggs have been found on several occasions, but as far as can be ascertained, it remained for a Washington State man to find both a group of petrified eggs and the petrified nest in which the eggs were originally laid. The nest was imbeded in a rock formation in a cliff of the Grand Canyon, five hundred feet above the base. It must have been the nest of some bird about the size of a robin, and only one side of it—what is now the darker side—must have been exposed to the air. It is impossible to estimate how many centuries ago the eggs were laid.

New Pension System

Ottawa Board has Decided How Payments Will be Made to Dependents

In the event of a soldier being killed in action, dying on active service or being reported missing, assigned pay and separation allowance will be continued until the amount of pension and the day of its commencement have been determined, according to a new decision of the pensions board. Hitherto the assigned pay has been discontinued on the death of a soldier and the pension has been dated back, with separation allowance deducted.

All the payments will go on now, but the pension will begin one month later after the pension commissioners have settled the claim of a wife. Assigned pay and separation allowances will cease the day the pension begins, the dependents immediately receiving the first month's pension in advance, and in the case of wives and children in addition the two months' gratuity. These recommendations will be embodied in an order-in-council and will go into effect at once.

Leatherless Shoes Coming

Said to Have Many Advantages Over Leather and the Cost is Low

Shoes with fibre soles and fabric tops will be the popular thing in footwear this spring if the manufacturers have their way. A campaign to popularize the substitutes for the recognized leather makes has begun. Some of the advantages of fibre soles over leather soles are given as follows: They are easier to the foot; they make walking easier, they conform more readily to the foot, thus doing away with the necessity of breaking in shoes; they are waterproof; they do not burn the feet; being a non-conductor of heat and cold; they will be found cool in summer and warm in winter. Fibre soles are made of about 10 per cent. rubber, new and old reclaimed, about 20 per cent of ground rags, leather buckings and the balance of zinc-litharge, hydro carbon, sulphur and minerals. The cost of manufacture is very low. One dealer is authority for the statement that at least one large munitions manufacturer is prepared to turn out 500,000 soles a day as soon as the war orders cease.

Count Reventlow's Language

Count Reventlow is irrepressible. "This is what he says about the United States, "A great nation without an army to smash a highway robber, a great people who builds ships to run them on the rocks." In one of his most vituperative passages, in his latest personal appeal to the German nation to have confidence in the Divine Word of their War Lord, he adds: "The bluffing Briton always whines when he sees that he is to be beaten. He knows that we have struck terror into his heart by our daring submarine war ships." Fancy that!

Disinterested Love

She—Tom, dear, I have at last discovered that I love you.

He—Ah, you have heard them, that my uncle has left me $5,000?

She—Sir, after that remark we must part forever—I heard it was fifty thousand.

Just the Man

"They say that Miss Snapper is going to marry an army officer."

"Well, I should think that a man who makes a business of war might be able to get along with her."

"I have never yet had a contribution rejected."

"Writer or churchgoer?"

SPRING CLEANING

BROOMS ..... 45c.
OCEDAR POLISH .....25c., 50c.
O. D. CLEANSER ..... 3 for 25c.
BON AMI ..... 2 for 25c.
STOVE POLISH ..... 3 for 25c.
LUX ..... 6 for 55c.
BLUEING ..... 3 for 25c.

LEADING LINES

Soda Crackers, 10 lbs ... $1.65
Camp Coffee 50c
Coffee and Milk ..... 35c.
Dainty Sugar, 2 lbs. ... 25c
Ginger Snaps ..... lb. 15c.
Rhubarb..... 20lbs. 20c.
Apples ..... 24 lbs. 25c.
Oranges, large, dozen ..... 40c.
Lemons, dozen ..... 35c.

McLaughlin-Carhart Co.
LIMITED



Ladies New Serge Suits Navy Blue and Dark Greens Exclusive Styles in the Famous Continental and Wintex Brands

17.00 to 30.00

New Stripe Silk for Blouses
See these pretty stripes in Messaline Silk. 19 inches wide, per yard ..... 65c.

Serge Silks—The new hard wearing quality for waists or dresses, 20 inches wide, per yard 50

Paillette Silk—Rich lustrous quality 30 inches wide, per yard $1.00

Natural Pongee Silks—of finest quality, 33 in. wide per yd. 45c. 65c. and $1.00

Natural Shantung Silk—Extra heavy, suitable for suits or coats, all pure silk, 33in. wide, per yard $1.75

American Wash Silks—In small figures and very pretty colorings of Pink, Belgium Blue, Rose Pink and Black, 36 inches wide, per yd. 60c.



Mens' and Boys' New Spring Suits



"Gardners'" GOOD CLOTHES for Men. One of the most reliable makes. None better
$18 to $25.50

Men's Worsted and Tweed Suits in a good rangeof Browns and Greys, from
$15.00 up.

Men's Canadian Tweed Suits in Brown and Grey Mixtures
$8.50 to $13

Boys' Tweed Suits. Norfolk style, with bloomer pants, sizes 22 to 29
$4.00, to $7.00

Boys' Tweed Suits in a large variety of shades, Norfolk style, with bloomer pants, sizes 29 to 35, - - $4.50 to $9.00

Boys' Navy Serge Suits, single breasted, with bloomer pants, sizes 24 to 35, Special values at - - - $7.50 to $10.00

JUST IN.—LARGE, NEW SHIPMENTS OF
Carpet Squares, Rugs, Mats, Stair Carpets



CONGOLEUM SQUARES. 2½x3, 2x3, 3x3, 3x3½, 3x4. These come in lovely colorings and patterns.
LINOLEUMS in 2 yards and 4 yards wide PRICES RIGHT

NEW GINGHAMS

The famous Kingscott ginghams, in checks, stripe and plaids, all fast colors. 27 in. wide 15c. & 17½c. per yard

CANADIAN PRINTS

In a good assortment of light colors. 30 in. wide, per yd. 15c.

BRITISH PRINTS

The famous Thornliebank brand, in light and dark colors, fast dye 30 to 32 in. wide, 17 1/2c. and 20c. per yard

STETSON HATS



NOTHING like knowing he is right up to the notch in style for putting a man on his mettle—and that's something every Stetson owner enjoys.

A man who knows his hat is a Stetson looks this well-dressed world in the eye with calm confidence.

How about your hat? We invite you to inspect our stock of Spring Stetsons and brush up a bit on hat styles and hat quality.

DRESS MUSLINS

Priced exceptionally low at per yd. ..... 15c.
A splendid range of these dainty new wash materials in floral patterns and fancy stripes. Now on sale at per yard.....15c.

CHINTZ

For Quilt covereings in pretty Paisley patterns good strong quality, 36 in. wide, per pd. 20c.

APRON GINGHAMS

With or without border, fast colors in navy or brown, 40 in. wide, per yd. 20c. and 22 1-2c.

Demonstration Farms for Alix, Bashaw, and Mirror Beach

We got some strange, though familiar kind of news from the eastern portion of the district last week. The news indicated more than anything else could that an election was drawing very near, and that usual election schemes are being worked, despite the fact that the electors of the riding are wise to the fact that our representative, who is making them has not the faintest chance to carry them out.

The first we heard of an attempt to bribe the electors came to us from a man at Bashaw. It is well known that Duncan Marshall has a scheme in his head to establish four demonstration schools in Alberta, and as usual every district wants one. The Bashaw man appeared to be tickled over the fact that Bashaw was to be a favored spot. He said that Mr. Puffer had assured him that it would be located in his district, and a deputation from Bashaw met the government at last week and claim to have received the promise that such was the case. Everything was lovely, and land in Bashaw district would take a decided jump.

Next came a voter from around Mirror. He took us into his confidence, and said that a demonstration farm was to be established near Mirror Beach, and that Mr. Puffer was boosting for it. He said that our representative had asked him to get a good strong deputation together and go up and wait on the government. He was assured that everything was fixed and that all Mirror had to do was to ask for the demonstration farm. To say this voter was pleased is drawing it mild. He is a man deeply interested in Mirror, and thinks the location of this institution there will help things a lot.

Still they come. On Saturday a gentleman from Alix was in the office, and in the course of a conversation he casually remarked that Alix had been picked on as the best spot in Central Alberta for the location of a Demonstration farm. He said that it had been whispered around among the elect that the location of a farm at Alix was a sure thing. They had the word of Mr. Puffer that Alix had been decided upon, and that all Alix had to do to cinch it was to send a deputation to Edmonton and get the promise from the ministers. Mr. Puffer was going to do all he could for them, and boost them to the limit. This man was certainly happy.

The above reminds us of Lacombe and the Agricultural college that Olds got. A few years ago Lacombe wanted a college. A deputation waited on our representative, who fell right in line and got enthusiastic over the matter. Mr. Puffer went to Edmonton, had a long conference with those in authority, says he got definite promises that Lacombe was to be the place, and came back to Lacombe beaming with delight. He called the faithful together and told them what great deeds he had done and how by his flow of oratory he brought tears to the eyes of the ministers and received assurance that Lacombe would receive the recognition she deserved. All we had to do to get the college was to go up with a deputation and meet the ministers and get their promise. He had arranged everything all ship shape, with the powers. Our delegation went up. They went down to the conclave of ministers at parliament house. They went into the presence of the high and mighty. Then consternation reigned supreme. They discovered that while some of the ministers knew there was a place in Alberta called Lacombe the matter of the college had never been broached to them. While the ministers were delighted to meet with the good looking men who composed the delegation, they informed them that this was their busy day, and putting them in charge of John Blue had them shown over the building, after which they bid them a fond adieu. To say our delegation was sore goes without saying. That Lacombe did not get the college also goes without saying. And furthermore when everything is said and done we have come to the conclusion that our representative is and always has been powerless in getting anything for his constituency. He may not know it. We think that he just jollies himself along, completely overcome with the exuberance of his own verbosity, and chuckles over the thought that he is fooling some one. For a while he was. But times have changed and Mr. Puffer could not get one man in this vicinity to take his promises seriously at the present time.

We trust that Alix, Bashaw and Mirror will all get demonstration farms, but it strikes us that three would be too many in the small district covered.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

In the estate of JOHN BRICK WESTLING, late of near Clive, in the Province of Alberta, Farmer deceased.

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims upon the estate of the late JOHN BRICK WESTLING, who died on the 10 th day of January, A.D. 1917, are required to send to the Administratrix of the said estate, Anna Westling, by post prepaid, at the Post Office, Clive Alberta or to the undersigned Solicitors for the said Administratrix, on or before the first day of June, A. D. 1917, a full statement of their claims and of any securities held by them duly verified, and that after that date, the said Administratrix will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased among parties titled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which notice has been filed with her, or her Solicitors,

Dated at Lacombe, in the Province of Alberta, this 14th day of April, A. D. 1917.

MacDONALD & McBRIDE,
Solicitors for the said Administratrix, Lacombe, Alberta. A18-3c

NOTICE

In the Estate of Earl Franklin Jones, late of the District of Talbot, Alberta, Farmer deceased.

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims upon the estate of the above named Earl Franklin Jones, who died on or about the 16th day of October 1916, are required to 6th with Leland Eugene Jones of Talbot aforesaid by the 15th day of May 1917, a full statement duly verified of their claims and of any securities held by them, and that after that date the Executor will distribute the assets of the deceased among the parties entitled, thereto, having regard only to the claims of which notice has been brought to his knowledge.

Dated this 3rd day of April 1917.

CORLEY & LOCKE
Solicitors for Leland Eugene Jones, Executor,
Coronation, Alberta,
Approved F. A. Morrison
J.D.C.S.

FARM FOR SALE

The S. W. sec. 24-40-26, W4 All fenced; 4 miles east of Lacombe; one mile from Central school; good black loam; clay sub-soil; all plowable land. $25 per acre. Terms, one-fourth cash balance to suit purchaser. Apply Jas. Chiswell, Lacombe, or the Western Globe office. A 18-8p.

EGGS FOR SALE

White Plymouth Rock eggs for hatching, (Fishel strain) $1 per setting of 16. Apply W. Kerber, Lacombe. Phone 1718. A 18-3p

NOTICE

In the matter of the Court of Confirmation of the Tax Enforcement Return of the Village of Bentley, Alberta

Take notice that the Tax Enforcement Return of the Village of Bentley will be submitted for confirmation to the Judge presiding at the sitting of the District Court of the Judicial District of Red Deer, to be held in the Town Hall of Lacombe on Tuesday, May the eighth, 1917, at the hour of 10 a.m.

Dated at Bentley this 5th day of February, 1917.

HERBERT THORP,
Secretary-Treasurer of the Village of Bentley, Alberta.

WANTED.—Immediately, bright cheerful girl, with good references, and experienced with housework and children, for private home in Edmonton. Wages according to experience and ability. Apply Mrs. Mitchell, 10025—103rd Street, Edmonton.

HORSES ESTRAY

1 Bay gelding 3 years old, had halter on; 1 Grey entire horse 2 years old; 1 Grey mare 2 years old. Black mare 2 years old. $10.00 reward for information as to whereabouts. Phone W. E. Shoup, Bentley, or write David Everts, Wittenburg. Horses all have foretops clipped. A18-2p.

AUTO FOR SALE

McLaughlin auto cheap—for cash. Apply J. W. Sims, Alix. A18-3c.

WANTED: Good improved quarter section in Lacombe district. Hembury & Co. Phone 42 first door north of Empress hotel.

FOR SALE

Milch cow, will be fresh shortly; 2 spring calves. Apply W. B. Morrison, Fox Farm, Phone 190; Lecombe A18-2c.

GIRL WANTED

Good girl wanted at once small family. No washing. Highest wages. Apply Mrs. F. E. McLeod, Lacombe.

EGGS FOR SALE

I have for sale Buff Orpington and Rhode Island Red Eggs for hatching. Apply Mrs. McCully, Lacombe. A18,3c.

FOR SALE

One cow and calf; 1 Cream separator, and other articles. Apply L. Dorsey, next door John McNab's Alberta St. Lacombe. Also some fine Canaries.

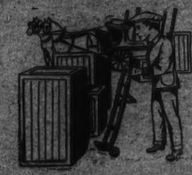
LIGHT LATHE WORK

Thread cutting, right and left, from 1 to 100 to the inch. Emery grinding and saw grinding and saw gumming. Eclipse Pump works, F. V. PARSONS. Nanton St. Lacombe.

SEED FOR SALE

500 bush. 1916 Banner Oats 500 bush. Abundance Oats, 75c. a bushel. About 100 bush. Rye, at $1.50 bushel. Apply B. Griffith, 4 miles west and 3 miles south of Lacombe. A11-c

FOR SALE—Caterpillar engine, 60 h.p. set of brush breakers, 36-50 Advance separator. Will sell separately. Apply to Van Slyke Bros. Box 644, Red Deer.



EVERYTHING IN THIS PICTURE

Looks efficient does it not? Efficiency is the word around which our transfer service has been built. When you ask us to deliver goods to you, there is the satisfaction of knowing that they will be carefully and accurately transferred, with no trouble to you. Isn't this worth a trial?

PERRY & STEERS, Propriet's
Lacombe Cartage and Transfer Company

AN EFFICIENT EXECUTOR

Losses are often caused in an estate through the careless mismanagement of the individual Executor of Administrator.

This can be avoided by appointing this Company. It acts on the advice of counsel, is bonded to carry out the instructions of the testator, and has experienced Officers in charge of all its departments.

The Trusts and Guarantee Company Limited
Calgary, Alberta,

Public Administrator and Official Assignee for the Judicial Districts of Lethbridge, Medicine Hat, Calgary, Red Deer, Stettler.

Lacombe Second-Hand Store

1 Ford Touring Car, newly painted, with slip covers.

1 Business lot and two residences—one 4 rooms and one 6 rooms, close in; both in first-class condition.

Quarter Section near Rumsey: Eighty acres near Norden, Neb. The above is for sale or trade. If you have something to trade see me, as I have several good trades listed.

I want to buy a lot or lot and postage at Gull Lake.

See My new Model Rem Rifle, 303 British cal.—for $26.00.

Trunks and suit cases. Cash paid for FURS.

Organs, Pianos, Violins, Banjos Guitars and Phonographs.

Auto painting outfits $1.00.

Just arrived—a CAR of WIRE, and NAILS.

D. ROSIE

NOTICE

In the matter of the Court of Confirmation of the Tax Enforcement Return of the Town of Lacombe in the Province of Alberta.

Take notice that His Honour, Judge Mahaffy, Judge of the District Court of the District of Red Deer, will, at the sittings of the Court commencing at one o'clock afternoon, on Tuesday the 8th day of May, 1917, in the Town of Lacombe confirm the Tax Enforcement Return of the said Town of Lacombe, for arrears of taxes to 31st December 1916.

Dated the 22nd day of February, A. D. 1917.

E. J. Tetu, Secretary-Treasurer of the Town of Lacombe.

HOUSE TO RENT

12 rooms House to Rent. Apply to [illegible]